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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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SAVIMBI WARNS ZAMBIA OF REPRISALS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 May 86 p 13

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town--Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has warned Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda that any attack on Unita from Zambian territory will lead to reprisals.

"We will not allow Kaunda to come in without making him pay the price," Dr Savimbi said at a Press conference yesterday.

He left for his Jamba headquarters yesterday after talks in Cape Town with Mr P W Botha, the State President, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, stretching over three days.

Dr Savimbi said he came to South Africa to "exchange information" on the eve of an expected MPLA offensive against Unita.

Secondly, he wanted to know whether South Africa intended to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 for independence in South West Africa from August 1, even if there was no agreement by Angola on the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Little Hope

The SA Government has said Resolution 435 depends on an agreed Cuban withdrawal. In Parliament this week, Mr Pik Botha said he saw little hope of success in these negotiations for the moment.

Dr Savimbi indicated at the Press conference that South Africa's attitude to Cuban withdrawal was of prime importance to Unita in its attempts to persuade the Luanda government to negotiate a "government of national unity" in Angola.

Dr Savimbi agreed with Mr Botha's assessment that Luanda's attitude had hardened since the United States began giving military aid to Unita.

But, he added, this was "a first reaction" . He believed that the MPLA would be compelled to negotiate once they realised that any delay could only make their situation worse.

"It is my conviction that the effect of American aid is that they are going to talk. When Unita is strengthened they have no alternative but to talk.

Unita forces held one-third of Angola, but were active in the other two-thirds, from the northern province of Cabinda to the Kunene river in the south.

Asked whether he would blow up the US gulf oil installation at Cabinda, Dr Savimbi replied: "We don't need to, because the US government is encouraging them to leave. I think it is better if I leave it in American hands."

At the same time, the drop in the oil price had had a "dramatic" effect on Luanda's finances. It had led to the reduction or scrapping of most development programmes apart from military commitment.

Defend

Dr Savimbi said Unita was in a "much better position" this year than before to defend itself against the expected MPLA assault. It was also in a better position to make life difficult within Launda itself.

Questioned about the possibility of MPLA saturation bombing of Jamba, Dr Savimbi said: "They've left it too late. If they come now they will lost aircraft and they cannot afford that sort of loss."

Unita still had the backing of 12 Organisations of African Unity (OAU) countries, and this was significant, said Dr Savimbi.

However, it appeared that Zambia's Pres Kaunda was "preparing to allow Cubans and FAPLA to use his territory to invade us".

"If they attack Unita from Zambia, we will have to follow them. Kaunda needs peace, not war. And we have other Black African countries who are friendly with us. Some of them pleaded to Pres Reagan to help us."

Regarding South West Africa, Dr Savimbi said the ANC in Angola had about 5,700 men under arms. About 1,300 were assigned to fight in Namibia and the remainder were pitted against him.

Not Afraid

"But I am not afraid of Swapo. I would like to see an internal settlement in SWA that would include Swapo. But Swapo cannot be a problem to me. My organisation is bigger than Swapo."

The number of Cubans in Angola was still estimated at 45,000 and he did not believe the numbers were increasing. There was believed to be some increase in the Russian presence, now estimated at 1,500.

Russians were not merely advisers, but were drilling with MPLA forces and were used in frontline attacks against Unita.

Friendship

Questioned about his friendship with South Africa in view of the internal situation, Dr Savimbi told the Press: "I am not worried about it. The intention, the firm intention and commitment, is to make changes inside South Africa.

"I am for change and I am a Black leader. If all are brought into decision-making it would be good for everybody. If there was no programme of change I would be worried."

Asked whether his attempt to "make life impossible" in Luanda was not similar to the aim of the ANC in South Africa, Dr Savimbi said the situations were entirely different.

In Angola, he wanted to negotiate but the MPLA regime in Luanda refused. He was attempting to bring them to the conference table.

In South Africa, the ANC was opposed to negotiation while the Government was seeking to negotiate a new dispensation with place for all.

/9274
CSO: 3400/1746

UNITA URGES ZAMBIA NOT TO PROVIDE ATTACK BASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 86 p 10

[Text] LISBON. — Leaders of Angola's Unita group yesterday urged Zambia not to allow Angolan government forces to use its territory as a base for an offensive against guerrilla strongholds.

The central committee of Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that it had information about "provocative movements" of Angolan and Cuban forces on the Zambian side of the border next to the Angolan provinces of Moxico and Cuando Cubango.

Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, has fought Angola's Marxist government since independence from Portugal in 1975, and says it is expecting a big Cuban and Soviet-backed government offensive.

But Western diplomats expressed surprise at the suggestion that Angolan and Cuban forces might launch the attacks against Unita from Zambian territory and with the co-operation of the Zambian government.

The diplomats said Unita was believed to have previously enjoyed a certain freedom of movement on Angola's frontier with Zambia and with Zaire to the north.

The Unita statement, which followed a meeting of the central committee at the group's Jamba base in Angola from May 1 to 9, said the Zambian government would be entirely responsible for any counter-attack by Unita forces if they were threatened.

Dr Savimbi's central committee expressed "appreciation and satisfaction" at the recent US decision to give military aid to Unita, the statement said.

The committee said Unita rebels were now reinforced by "sophisticated new means", an apparent reference to the anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles which US Congressional sources have said are part of the US aid.

Unita's leaders repeated their willingness to negotiate with the Angolan government, on the understanding that this would lead to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola and to the formation of a government of national unity. The government has so far refused. — Sapa-Reuter.

/9274
CSO: 3400/1746

ANGOLA

ENGINEER DESCRIBES LOBITO PORT DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Lobito (Benguela)--According to information given to the local Regional Broadcasting Station by the director of the Port Company of Lobito, engineer Fernando Falcao, a marine institute to train personnel in a variety of expertises for the merchant marine of the People's Republic of Angola will open this year in the city of Lobito.

Elaborating on more details about the future marine institute, Fernando Falcao judged the opening of such an enterprise very important since, as he related, the country lacks personnel in the field of maritime navigation.

As an example, he pointed to the case of Lobito's Commercial Port which operates with a reduced number of tugboat skippers and added that the only bar pilot working in the company is East German.

The marine institute will occupy the five floors of the building in which the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications operates. Its staff will be provided by professors from the People's Republic of Poland, while the UNDP (UN Development Program) will finance its installation.

Fernando Falcao expressed his concern about Lobito's Commercial Port which, he said, runs the risk of becoming congested if some important and urgent measures are not taken.

Falcao said that more than 60,000 tons of various merchandise destined for the provinces of Huambo, Bie, and Kuando-Kubango are being held in the port without much chance of being moved, at least not within the near future.

According to Falcao this situation is due not only to the fact that the Benguela Railroads, the principal way of moving the merchandise, are not fully operating, but also to the lack of resources to guarantee normal port operation, namely the lack of machines to move containers.

Repair work on the entrance to the pier of Porto-Amboim aggravated the situation even more, because the merchandise destined for South Kwanza Province is being unloaded in the Lobito Port. The port director thinks that in those zones not serviced by the Benguela Railroad, highways should be used to move this merchandise.

According to the newspaper KILAMBA (a weekly published in the city of Lobito) which published this information from an interview that the director of the Lobito Port granted the Regional Broadcasting Station, fertilizers, herbicides, basic necessities, and raw materials destined for the Huambo industrial park figure among the merchandise held in the Lobito Port.

13007/7051
CSO: 3442/135

ANGOLA

BENGUELA'S FISHING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION, DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jan 86 p 12

[Excerpts] BENGUELA, (From the Commissioner's Office)--Empromar Atlantico, the state-owned company engaged in catching and canning fish and which is located in the municipality of Baia Farta, exceeded its annual production plan by 40 percent last year. The company intends to double that mark this year and to create the primary conditions necessary for the implementation of exportation of our canned fish.

The significant increase in production was due to the increased efforts of the local Party structures and to the spirit of sacrifice of the workers who were able to reach a production of 1,400 tons as opposed to the 1,000 tons initially planned by the provincial fishing authority.

At a meeting with local news organizations, company director Rui Lopes confirmed that, based on existing minimal conditions, although insufficient, the company will produce approximately 3,000 tons by the end of this year.

As to the financial state of the company, Jose Henriques said that presently there is a sum of 50 million kwanzas to the company's credit in the National Bank of Angola (BNA).

According to Simao Adriano, first secretary of the union committee, the present director has created a dynamism in the company.

The lack of transportation and the endeavors to acquire new equipment to replace the old are some of the difficulties that the company is facing.

As principal raw material, the company only uses two types of fish, tuna and sardine, since the national fleet does not have a boat sophisticated enough to allow the catch of various types of fish. Nevertheless, once this matter is resolved, the company will introduce on the national market various types of canned fish.

The company of 550 workers is assisted by a Spanish technician who lends technical assistance as an electrician to the national fleet.

13007/7051
CSO: 3442/135

MINISTER VAN-DUNEM VISITS MALONGO, CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Feb 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Joao Pokongo]

[Text] Cabinda--While in Cabinda, Angolan Energy and Petroleum Minister Pedro de Castro Van-Deunem "Loy" denounced and condemned the intentions of the American government to boycott the People's Republic of Angola as expressed in the position taken by Chester Crocker whereby American companies operating in Angola should be prepared to pull out of Angola in defense of American interests.

The minister of energy and petroleum, also a member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Politburo, speaking yesterday at the Cabinda-Gulf Oil Company at a meeting with all the domestic and foreign employees of that American oil company, emphasized that "pulling the American companies out of Angola would be a serious blow to our country inasmuch as we are greatly dependent on oil."

He then added, "We shall not cease our operations in Cabinda in view of the assurances already given by the exploratory company, CHEVRON, based on an emergency plan already drawn up and in the approval stage. "Thus," he asserted, the Reagan administration is mistaken."

Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem also condemned Reagan's belief that withdrawing the American companies would cause Angola to abandon its socialist option.

"When the Angolan Government announced its willingness to continue negotiations with the U.S. Government to seek a solution to the problem of Namibia's independence, we were profoundly offended by the attitude of the Reagan administration in inviting and receiving the traitor Jonas Savimbi," lamented the member of the party's Politburo.

At the meeting, Loy, also minister of state for the production sector, praised the spirit of the Malongo workers who, as he said, do not spare any efforts in following and seeing that others follow the guidelines of our party and state.

The domestic and foreign workers of that oil company, in turn, voiced their deep displeasure at the gesture of the White House tenant in receiving the traitor Jonas Savimbi and expressed in a message read at the meeting labor's willingness to carry out the plans established with regard to the edification of a country devoid of exploitation of man by man.

Eng Antonio Mangueira, deputy general manger of SONANGOL, Joao Garcia, coordinator of the productive sector department of the party's Cabinda Provincial Committee, and Agostinho Emiliano Francisco, deputy provincial commissioner of Cobinda, also attended the meeting held by the minister of energy and petroleum with the Malongo workers in Cabinda.

The minister has now left this city to return to Luanda, the nation's capital.

8568/13045
CSO: 3442/169

VARIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN HUAMBO NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] A basic course on political supremacy was concluded recently in the municipality of Tchicala Tcholoanga. It was attended by all the members of the youth party of that area and was conducted by Manuel Avelino Francisco Pinto, second secretary of the JMPLA-Youth Party of that municipality.

The course featured classes on the statutes of the JMPLA-Youth Party, regulations applicable to the rank and file organizations and sessions on the study of politics.

The sessions were concluded by the coordinator of DORGAN of the Municipal Committee of the Tchicala Tcholoanga party.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held recently in the municipality of Mungo for the purpose of indoctrinating the new members from the rural sector. The meeting was conducted by Felipe Abilio, member of JMPLA's Municipal Committee and second municipal secretary of Mungo.

In addition, a meeting was held in the Comandante Bandeira commune. Its purpose was to engage the youth who compose the rural youth brigades in the duties of defense and national reconstruction. The meeting was conducted by Abilio Cativa and Fernando Ricardo, both members of the JMPLA and political teachers in that area.

Moreover, a visit was recently made to the Cuban unit stationed at the Albano Machado Airport by members of the Municipal Secretariat of the JMPLA-Youth Party to exchange experiences in the patriotic sphere.

The visit was sponsored by Antonio Machado, member of the Provincial Secretariat and first municipal secretary of the Huambo youth party. It was terminated with cultural and recreational activities.

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ANGOLAN FISHING BOATS ROT IN SPANISH PORT

Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 19 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] It all began toward the end of March 1981--the People's Republic of Angola ordered 37 fishing boats from the Spanish company CONSTRUNAVES. The transaction was worth approximately $50 million. Nearly 6 years later the boats have not left the docks of the Spanish shipbuilders in spite of repeated inquiries to the country that is paying the bill.

The photographs that we present here were taken 2 weeks ago. All they show is boats that ought to be under way. What we reveal in the following is a story whose outline is unclear. The credit of ENATIP, the Angolan state company for fishing, is untrustworthy outside the country. Clearly this is a matter that requires clarification. And while Angola is unable to harvest its own natural resources, others will do so. It is the Angolans who are the losers. A little bit of everything.

A 6-Year Story

Sometimes the JORNAL DE ANGOLA takes the bull by the horns. The story was told from the beginning: "In November 1983 the Spanish shipbuilders completed the first 11 boats, and later 15 other boats which ought to be already fishing in Angola were finished. Meanwhile, though, they remain docked at the shipyeards in Spain due to a lack of equipment and nets that the fishing ministry has yet to guarantee." The Angolan newspaper also mentioned the fact that "the traditional sea trails and fishing trials" which provide confirmation that the boats meet required standards have not been duly performed.

In a letter from CONSTRUNAVES to which the AFRICA JORNAL had access, a facsimile of which we show here (dated 18 December 1985), the "profound concern over the impact that the anomalous situation of the fishing boats built for ENATIP (the Angolan company responsible for the order) is causing among the associated shipbuilders" of the Spanish company is expressed to the Director-General of Fisheries of Angola, Vasco Martinho. The Spanish letter then cites a number of facts which attest to, at the very least, the apparent negligence of the Angolan authorities in the case of the boats. According to the CONSTRUNAVES letter, "After many delays caused by the repeated failure of ENATIP's representatives to appear within the time periods agreed to for the official delivery of the boats, they were finally completed during the period of December, 1983 to July 1984, (...) without ENATIP's having taken possession of any of its boats from the shipbuilders during that entire extended period of time."

The Spanish shipbuilder notes that several times it tried to make the Angolans realize how absurd the situation was and what problems such a large number of boats caused for the Spanish shipyards, who need access to their docks for the normal activities that were severely impacted by the presence of the Angolan boats. Then a slight change in the situation occurs--ENATIP and the shipyeards reach an agreement under which the shipyeards will take responsibility for maintenance of the boats until they are transported to Angola. For its part, Angola promised that the transportation of the boats would occur as soon as possible (the boats are still in Spain).

What kinds of problems are created by this systematic delay in completing such an order, apart from its being so essential? We cite only a few: The costs of dockage and maintenance for the boats had risen, according to the CONSTRUNAVES letter, to something like 37.7 million pesetas by the 28th of February 1985. At this time the bill has climbed to 92 million pesetas. It is said that the bills for the period up to February 1985 were sent to Mr Dombaxi Tepa, the head of ENATIP. The Spaniards had not received one peseta (payment is in dollars) by December, the date of the letter in our possession. The bill for 92 million pesetas was also sent to Mr Capela Dombaxi Tepa. "We have no indication whatsoever that ENATIP has ordered payment of the bill." And that's not the end of it.

According to the CONSTRUNAVES letter, "Mr Capela Dombaxi, in a meeting at our office on 3 December 1985, asserted that ENATIP would take no responsibility for the costs of maintenance starting on 1 January 1986. As such there is a serious risk of deterioration of the boats if there delivery acceptance continues to be delayed."

Obviously the bills for dockage and maintenance ought to be paid by ENATIP--say the Spaniards--so that the boats can finally leave the shipyeards.

But ENATIP has not yet paid earlier bills such as those associated with "the stay of Polish technicians in Spain during the construction of the boats beginning in June 1983." The article in the JORNAL DE ANGOLA to which we already referred says, "The Polish technical team appointed by the Angolan fishing ministry to monitor construction asked for certain alterations in the design of the boats." And that the Spanish shipbuilders began construction of the boats without having received an official reply from Angola with regard to designs that had previously been submitted. The JORNAL DE ANGOLA wrote, "The silence on the part of Angola led some of the shipbuilders to build boats with compartments that were too small, and that would, according to experts in the field, make the activities during fishing operations difficult to carry out." A disturbing question is raised here: Who is answerable for the negligence with regard to a contract that cost the Angolans dozens of millions of dollars? Even granting that on the part of the Spaniards there may have been abuses in the interpretation of the contract, why is it that ENATIP throughout the process maintained such an Olympian silence?

NAVIPA Involvement

Again we cite the JORNAL DE ANGOLA: "Another question with regard to the contract is the involvement of the Portuguese firm NAVIPA (a naval equipment

manufacturer), which furnished hydraulic equipment, cranes, pumps, rudder mechanisms, electrical connectors and other accessories to ENATIP. Some of the equipment installed in the boats acquired from Spain is from the Portuguese firm, which acted as an intermediary with the fishing ministry. NAVIPA, which also profited from the project, was created in 1976 as an outgrowth of the old HIDROMEC organization that operated in Angola prior to its independence. Run partly by businessmen who abandoned Angola after its liberation, NAVIPA 'manages to get hold of' much of the material that the fishing ministry needs from its markets."

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA gives numbers: In 1983 imports made through NAVIPA were worth 18 million kuanzas. It adds that, in the opinion of experts connected with the international market for fishing equipment, Angola, using such third parties, "paid too much for the equipment it bought," which is all the more serious since it could have bought the equipment through direct means. So one must ask: How is it that the Angolan delegation can insist that Spain is obligated to inscribe NAVIPA's logo on the hydraulic equipment when NAVIPA is a small firm with only modest production levels?

With regard to equipment, ENATIP itself has direct contact with Spanish suppliers (LEO-MARGO and DUPSA) which never led to practical results for lack of the green light from the fishing ministry where, with regard to the 37 boats, there are indications of excessive bureaucracy.

Returning to the issue of intermediaries, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA is correct when it points out that "the utilization of third parties in the relationship with the Spanish shipbuilders had a negative effect upon Angolan monitoring of the contract, bringing strange individuals into the negotiation of serious problems for Angola; this caused a great deal of confusion for the builders because they had no individuals permanently in place with whom to exchange information." (In this regard, see the telex reproduced here, sent on 8 January 1986 by NAVIPA to FLUIDMECANICA requesting payment of the agreed-upon commission).

And Now?

The boats are waiting at the Spanish docks. One must ask if those responsible for the Angolan fishing sector have yet trained any Angolans who can comprise the crews of the boats that have been built. Only a few months ago the possibility existed that they would have to hire foreigners to do so. The boats have quite modern equipment, but they can operate at 100 percent only with technically trained personnel. The 5 years that have passed since 1981 should have been more than sufficient to resolve this problem; it is one that has been defined as one of the major tasks in the national reconstruction of Angola.

The question remains: When will this situation that damages the image of the People's Republic of Angola be resolved?

Each day that passes will make the problem worse. In the CONSTRUNAVES letter which we have reporduced it is said that, "One of the boats built at the GONDAN shipyard suffered damage as a result of a severe storm in December 1984. A million and a half pesetas are needed to repair it. The insurance company has not yet dealt with the claim and the boat continues to await repairs."

The letter ends as follows: "We request that the director-general intervene, providing a rapid solution to the problems described, since not to do so could create an extreme situation undesirable for both parties."

In a sense we have already arrived at an extreme situation of another kind.

Only an extreme situation can explain the waste of resources that are essential to the Angolan economy, and the squandering (even if for the moment only on paper) of millions of dollars that such poor countries need for essentials. Meanwhile, the territorial waters of Angola continue to be exploited by others. Over and over again, with no regard for the rules that have to do with sovereign countries and peoples who have won their independence. One has to navigate. But not in troubled waters.

12857/13045
CSO: 3442/168

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS ANGOLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] Luanda--A delegation of the USSR Health Trade Unions central committee visited Luanda maternity hospital yesterday morning, within their schedule of visits to our country, on invitation by the National Health, Public Administration, and Services Workers' Union.

The Soviet group was headed by the secretary of the USSR Health Trade Unions central committee, Alexei Volblicov, and was accompanied on their visit by Luis Quizunda, member of the National Secretariat of the Health, Public Administration, and Services Workers' Union, and by N'Simba Leon, from the international relations department of the National Union of Workers of Angols.

The Soviet union members went through maternity installations and received explanations on its operation from the director of that institution, Dr Fatima Rita, and from Angolan and Soviet doctors who work there.

At a meeting held at the end of the visit, the visitors got to know other aspects related to the internal operation of the maternity hospital, namely about local trade unions, as well as about the system of relations between trade union directors and the maternity hospital's trade union commission.

The director of the trade union commission, the coordinator of the party cell, and members of the party youth group participated in this encounter.

13165/13045
CSO: 3442/202

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DRAFT CALL FOR YOUTHS BORN IN 1968

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Luanda--Angolan youths born in 1968 will be called upon to give the best of themselves in fulfillment of military duty, in defense of the fatherland and of the democratic and popular revolution.

As in other calls for obedience of this sacred duty, Angolan revolutionary youth will show its iron will, together with other worthy soldiers already enlisted in the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA). They will unmask and destroy all maneuvers towards sabotaging the Angolan people's unshakable desire to continue fighting for liberty, peace, and social justice, against all those who intend to choke the people's revolution with support from international imperialism.

Thus, in accordance with a note signed by our country's minister of defense, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale," which arrived at our office, and in agreement with the General Military Service Law (Law 12/82 of October 9), the People's Republic of Angola commands:

1. That between 15 April and 15 May, all male citizens who meet the following conditions be recruited and incorporated into the Armed Forces:
   a) Those born between 1 January and 31 December 1968.
   b) Those carrying expired postponement permits.
   c) Those born between 1 January 1959 and 31 December 1961 who had not presented themselves.

13165/13045
CSO: 3442/202

ANGOLA

VISIT TO OIL INSTALLATIONS DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Samuel Cunha]

[Text] Luanda--The information ministers of the five African countries where Portuguese is the official language traveled yesterday to Ambriz municipality, where they paid a lengthy visit to the Petromar shipyards, as part of the schedule of visits to some of the country's main economic hubs.

The ministers, who were accompanied by senior Sonangol and Petromar management, received explanations on site about the operation of the above-mentioned shipyards.

Petromar is a mixed company, composed of Sonangol and Bouygues Offshore (French), specialized in platform construction and other oil exploration work and in training Angolan personnel for the sector.

At present, its objective is to reach step by step the pace of 60,000 hours a month manufacturing jackets and decks, and to diversify shipyard activities into other sectors, thus transforming it into an industrial center turned essentially to the development of Ambriz municipality and of all Bengo province.

Ambriz municipality is one of the most important regions of Bengo province, whose population is an estimated 12,000.

However, still according to the visit plan, the heads of the delegations to the meeting of information ministers from African countries where the official language is Portuguese will travel today to Soyo municipality, Zaire Province, in order to visit oil installations located there, contrary to what we announced yesterday. The above-mentioned meeting will take place starting tomorrow until the 26th of this month.

13165/13045
CSO: 3442/202

JOURNALISTS' SOJOURN WITH UNITA RECOUNTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 May 86 p 10

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text] It was an incredible journey by almost any First World standards.

For seven days and six nights we careened, crawled, crashed, bumped and lurched our way through the Angolan bush, travelling on Russial Ural military trucks driven by Unita drivers.

For seven days and six nights "home" for each of us was a square metre on the bed of an open truck that was almost constantly moving--sometimes quite violently.

We literally lived on the trucks.

We spent our days hiding from the fierce Angolan sun or trying (with only marginal success) to keep from being soaked by sudden rainstorms.

With the exception of one night, we tried to sleep on the trucks as they bored through the bush. Few of us managed more than an hour or two of troubled sleep every night.

Aggravating our discomfort was the fact that we--20 journalists, photographers and TV crewmen--were there more or less by own own choice, participants in yet another of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Press conferences in what Unita calls "Free Angola".

Our problem was that the Press conference was not being held at Unita's "capital" of Jamba, a mere four-hour truck ride from an airstrip in south-eastern Angola journalists have come to call the "Jonas Savimbi International Airport".

We were destined for Munhango, a small town on the Benguela railway line where Dr Savimbi was born 51 years ago and where his father served for years as the local stationmaster and protestant minister.

It was Dr Savimbi's northern-most Press conference.

Even on the so-called "Portuguese" roads (too dangerous for Unita to use), Mumhango is more than 60 km from Mavinga's heavily-guarded airstrip.

We do not know how far we travelled on Unita's bush tracks but it must have been at least 700 km.

For people used to Western comfort levels, the journey was an excruciating, painful one.

However, it provided us with a rare opportunity to see Unita at work and it threw together for a week men and women from the First World, most of whom had come to take luxury for granted, with a band of tough Third World rebels for whom the "war" had become almost a way of life.

Most had come to Unita straight from school or university. Many had started fighting the Portuguese in the late Sixties then switched to fighting the Marxists MPLA government when it seized power in 1975.

Ironically, the social system evolved by Unita during its 20 years of fighting probably comes closer to the Marxist ideal of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" than any other in Africa.

But it is a Marxist society that has grown out of necessity. It is burdened neither with the inflexible ideology or the massive bureaucracy that smothers initiative, innovation, efficiency and growth in the Commmist world.

Basically, there is no money in "Free Angola"; nobody gets paid; everybody works for the cause and Unita provides all necessities.

It is what Unita calls the "war economy" and many of the movement's officers are apprehensive about the effects on Unita's coherence when it becomes involved in running Angola (which they believe is inevitable) and when its members return to life in a mixed economy.

Having arrived at Mavinga airstrip at sunset on Monday April 21 we stood with a contingent of Unita frontline troops and watched the well-used Dakota (perated out of Wonderboom airport by a Pretoria air charter company) take off down a darkened runway marked by makeshift flares.

Hidden from our view were unspecified anti-aircraft weapons which Unita said were effective enough to have discouraged regular bombing raids by FAPLA (the Angolan armed forces) aircraft.

Standing by were the three 6 x 6 Russian Ural trucks which would transport our party of 20 and about 20 Unita soldiers.

They had been captured from Fapla in the big offensive against Navinga between August and October last year, re-engined with Deutz air-cooled diesel engines in Unita workshops and then used extensively as basic transport by the rebels.

All three had bulletholes in the bodywork.

A Unita officer said the Urals were used "because we have them and because they confuse the enemy".

Throughout, we used part of the network of bush tracks, logistic camps and maintenance depots created by Unita during its 20 years of fighting.

The tracks in the sandy Angolan soil were little more than ruts, usually 30 to 40 cm deep, winding through the trees, often so narrow that the sides of the truck were constantly hammered by small trees being forced out of the way by the vehicle's passage.

At each of our stops there was what can only be called a reception area which consisted, inevitably, of a circular, windowed grass hut capable of seating 20 to 40 people on benches around its circumference, surrounded by separate sleeping huts.

Each was neatly built of wood (cut from the surrounding trees) and grass tied together with strips of fibrous bark. Each had two or three "bedrooms" with raised beds made of sapling trunks covered in grass.

Each room was equipped with a light consisting of a bully-beef tin filled with diesel oil which burned on a grass wick.

And each had its own smaller grass outhouse with a pit toilet.

Everything was neat and apparently well-organised.

Sometimes our (irregular) meals were served at one of these camps, sometimes we ate in the open. Given the circumstances, we ate well.

The area we passed through was apparently devoid of people or animal life--although Unita told us that thousands of subsistence farmers lived in the area.

Each of the two Press trucks was equipped with a few old mattresses and strips of foam plastic. With 10 guests and two or more Unita soldiers to a truck, each of us had a space roughly two metres long and 50 cm wide.

We could not sit up (except when we passed over the odd grassland) because of the lethal branches which kept hammering the sides and the top of the truck and because of the bumping and lurching of the vehicles.

Inevitably, we all wound up crushed together like jelly babies shaked in a pudding bowl.

Our Unita hosts were unfailingly polite, courteous and apparently efficient--even though their unwillingness or their inability to tell us just where we were going and just what we would be doing when we got there brought the party to near mutiny by the third day on the road.

On Thursday evening we arrived at a Unita camp and were told Dr Savimbi, Unita's leader, would speak to us.

Signs of mutiny were everywhere and concerned Unita officers huddled with Dr Savimbi before he strode into the firelight to tell us what was happening. A man of considerable confidence and charisma, Dr Savimbi had the situation under control within a few minutes.

He told us we were being taken to Munhango where we would be able to see his frontline troops and where he would hold a Press conference on the battered railway station. After fielding a flurry of questions, he left us to ensure that the area was "completely under control".

We reached Munhango in the late afternoon of Friday April 25 and were told we would spend the night there. Gratefully, we flung our sleeping bags on to the ground. At last we would get some real sleep.

In the evening Dr Savimbi visited us around our campfire, fielded a string of questions (mostly about American Stinger missiles) and told us what he had planned for Saturday.

We ate well and slept like logs.

At first light on Saturday we were up and, by the time it was light enough for the TV cameras to operate, we went to some of Unita's forward positions to see Dr Savimbi inspecting his men (in freshly-dug positions) and to photograph him on the rusted Benguela railway line.

Then we were told to walk single file into Munhango.

The ragged single file was quickly transformed when Dr Savimbi told us that he had just received a radio report from the station to say that one of his soldiers had had his foot blown off by a landmine.

At the station, guards were everywhere.

On parade was a contingent of smart, well-armed Unita soldiers.

Dr Savimbi immediately walked to where the injured man was being treated by medics, spoke a few words of encouragement to him and then moved off a few yards to speak to the Press.

Few of us will easily forget the sight of that silent soldier, lying on his stomach, his eyes wide with shock and pain, 15 cm of his tibia protruding from his shattered calf, his foot dangling from an almost-severed tendon.

We were told he would be taken to a nearby field hospital for the amputation of part of his leg then sent to Jamba for convalescence and rehabilitation.

This affected the Press group more than it did the troops.

After the conference, they were given a Savimbi pep-talk. Then they joined their leader in a traditional Unita song which said, in effect: This year in Luanda.

On our way back to Mavinga we stopped at a Unita camp where we were shown 40 or so FAPLA deserters. Many were teenagers, conscripted from their schools, with the youngest a only 15. All belonged to trives which overwhelmingly supported Unita.

One, called Cardoso, told us (through Unita interpreters) that he had been "captured" while he was at school and drafted into FAPLA. However, he had deserted and made his way to Unita positions because he did not want to fight his "brothers".

Two excruciating days and nights later we were back in Mavinga, waiting for the plane from Wonderboom.

We were taken on a tour of the derelict town, but we saw only a handful of the thousands of frontline troops expected to bear the brunt of the anticipated FAPLA attack within the next few weeks.

Hidden in the bush, we could have passed within 100 m (or even less) of a major camp and seen nothing.

From the air, however, we saw glowing campfires which suggested a large defensive force.

But we were too tired to think, too relieved to be sinking into soft seats, which were not attached to the mechanical equivalent of an unbroken stallion.

There were two lessons to be learned from the trip--at least.

One: Never again.

Two: Don't underestimate Unita.

/9274

UNITA SELLS TIMBER TO RSA TO BOOST WAR FUNDS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 May 86 p 9

[Text]

IN a bid to boost his war chest, Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Angola's Unita guerillas, has exported and sold thousands of tons of timber to a South African company.

The valuable teak and other tropical hardwoods are felled by Unita soldiers, frequently working under the supervision of white South Africans.

The wood is then floated down the Cuando river out of southern Angola to an assembly point near Kongola in the Caprivi Strip, the long pan-handle of South West Africa.

The 2 000 sq km Caprivi Strip houses numerous military bases guarding against terrorist infiltration. The area has been largely cleared of its local population, and virtually the only civilian traffic seen on its extensive road network are heavily laden timber lorries travelling to a sawmill at Rundu. After being sawn, the logs are transported to Johannesburg.

The South African company involved is Frama Intertrading Ltd, based in Johannesburg. Its chairman, Fernando "Joe" Lopes, a former Portuguese refugee from Angola, admits he buys wood from Unita.

He said: "These stories are true. So what? I have a pick-up point for the wood from Unita. I exchange it for food and clothing and do not go into Angola at all. I receive it at the border and it is all legal. Reports that I carry or supply arms for Unita are trash."

Unita, which is fighting Angola's Marxist MPLA government, controls the heavily wooded south-eastern Cuando-Cubango province of Angola. Unita is heavily dependent on South African aid.

In return for South African help it has been alleged that Unita trades in Angolan timber, diamonds, animal skins and ivory. However, until now there has been no positive proof.

Lopes denies he is involved in diamonds or ivory trading. He says he has no personal contact with Unita's leaders but supports their fight against "the communists". — The Observer News Service.

● The firm Frama Intertrading is based in central Johannesburg but a spokesman said no person by the name of Fernando "Joe" Lopes worked there.

The Sunday Star was told the firm's director was Mr Arlindo Maia, who was the only one who could comment. However, he was not available for comment on the reports.

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CSO: 3400/1746

BRIEFS

RALLY HELD IN AMBUILA--In keeping with the policy of clemency proclaimed in Cabinda Province in 1978 by the revered President Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan Revolution, Zeferino Estevao Juliana, Uije provincial commissioner and member of the party's Central Committee, journeyed recently to the municipality of Ambuila where he held several meetings with the local authorities. While in that municipality, Zeferino Estevao Juliana conducted a rally at which he discussed various aspects of the policy of clemency. He appealed to his fellow citizens still in the jungles to unite with the local authorities in helping to achieve national reconstruction. The recent massacre perpetrated by UNITA gangsters against the defenseless people of the municipality of Ambaca-Camabatela, in Kwanza-Norte Province, also received harsh words from Uije Province's top leader. In this respect, he again exhorted the people to increase their vigilance in order to denounce, annihilate and combat all enemies of the people. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Feb 86 p 12] 8568/13045

FRG SECRET SERVICE COOPERATION--Cooperation between the secret services of South Africa and the FRG was revealed Tuesday by the West German newspaper ROTER BLAETTER. According to that newspaper, South African agents receive considerable help from their FRG colleagues in the repression of apartheid opponents. To exchange experiences with the facist spy police, a number of FRG secret agents will soon journey to Johannesburg, South Africa, disguised as tourists, ROTER BLAETTER reports. During their trip the FRG agents will visit schools and training centers maintained by the racist police in Cabo and other areas, the newspaper adds. Jerry Sommer, general manager of ROTER BLAETTER, said that the publication obtained this information through the ecological party, the Greens, although Kropensted, secretary of state of the Ministry of Interior, had declared that the police knew nothing of the trip. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jan 86 p 1] 8568/13045

NEIGHBORS' COUNCILS CREATED--Uige--According to information received from ANGOP, the party's Provincial Committee of Uige met recently in this city at its eighth plenary session and decided that the current resident committees would henceforth be called "neighbors' councils." The resolution establishing the neighbors' councils, approved by the deputies at the 15th session of the Provincial Assembly, is aimed at continuing to indoctrinate the tenants of buildings, houses, city blocks and districts in the creation of favorable conditions for better social contact in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation

and good-neighborliness, principally in the areas of health, cultural hygiene and recreation. With regard to the political-ideological, economic and social aspects, the leaders of the neighbors' councils are responsible for cooperating with the People's Vigilance Brigades in carrying out activities of a vigilance nature and supervising the recreational and cultural activities which occur within the jurisdiction of the council in order to prevent any antisocial individuals from committing criminal acts which may endanger the safety of a resident. Thus, given the level of political organization attained in Uige Province, it is considered opportune to reactivate the neighbors' councils in view of the important political and mobilizing role which they play among the citizens who reside in a specific area. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Feb p 12] 8568/13045

ANGOP-BEIJING ACCORD--Under the terms of an agreement recently signed in Beijing (China) by the Angolan Press Agency (ANGOP) and its Chinese equivalent (XINHUA), the two parties will now officially conduct a reciprocal exchange of news information. The agreement, valid for an initial period of 2 years, also anticipates an exchange of photographs, by airmail and telephoto, as well as by special deliveries to the respective countries. It should be pointed out that the present agreement results from a series of existing cooperative relations between the People's Republic of Angola and China, particularly in the field of information, reported ANGOP. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jan 86 p 3] 13007/7051

MPLA DELEGATION VISITS EAST EUROPE--Luanda--A party delegation, headed by the deputy member of the MPLA-Workers' Party central committee political bureau, Antonio Jacinto, left Luanda on Thursday for a trip that will take him to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Italy. In Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, the above named party leader will participate as a guest in communist party congresses in these countries. The delegation is made up the director of the MPLA-Workers' party central committee foreign relations department, Dokwi de Castro, a member of the MPLA-Workers' party central committee, and of other party officials. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Mar 86 p 12] 13165/13045

CSO: 3442/202

MOZAMBIQUE

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT VISITS CORUMANA, PEQUENOS LIBOMBOS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] President of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, yesterday visited the construction sites of the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams, in Maputo Province, where he was informed of the efforts that our country is making in social economic development, despite the destabilizing actions to prevent their success. The chief of state was accompanied on the visit by his Mozambican counterpart, Samora Machel. The two presidents visited the dams with their respective wives, Mmes Carlina Pereira and Graca Machel. The visit began at the construction site of the Corumana dam at about 1000. Explanations were given concerning the present status of this great engineering work by Fausto Donato, director for the Mozambican side, and by Italian technicians involved in the work. After visiting the work sites, the chiefs of state and those accompanying them had lunch at Corumana, which in the future will be another city of our country. At about 1500 the two chiefs of state left for the place where the Pequenos Libombos dam will be constructed, a visit which was to conclude at the end of the afternoon.

Instead of using the normal protocol cars, the two chiefs of state and their wives boarded Jeeps of the Corumana technicians, and minutes later were briefed on the importance of the undertaking. While a technician supplied them with binoculars to get a general view of the construction site prior to visiting the various sections, President Samora Machel highlighted a number of important aspects of the economic and social dimensions of the project.

Changes Are Foreseen

Among these aspects was the fact that the dam is only about a dozen kilometers from South Africa, specifically the Kruger Park region, the famous South African animal reserve.

Another was that the Corumana-Sabie region is characterized by a tradition of cattle raising, and at the same time the men of the region have for years engaged in migratory work in the South African mines, giving them another source of subsistence in addition to agriculture and cattle raising.

It waspointed out that the completion of the Corumana works will signal a great socioeconomic leap forward, which will reflect a change in this migratory tendency of the local population, where agriculture and animal husbandry are deeply rooted.

The Corumana dam, after its completion, will permit the storage of 60 thousand cubic meters of water, contributing not only to flood control but also to irrigation of lands in the Sabie valley.

It is planned to construct a hydroelectric plant at the dam site, with a capacity of 14 megawatts; this will supply electricity to about 160 thousand inhabitants of the region and to an agroindustry which the nature of this project will foster.

After being served refreshments, Presidents Aristides Pereira and Samora Machal left Corumana and went to the place where the Pequenos Libombos dam is to be built. Here they learned about the progress of that project, which will primarily supply drinking water to the city of Maputo.

To be constructed only 35 km from Maputo, the Pequenos Libombos dam has socio-economic purposes similar to those of Corumana. It is designed to store water and control the flow of the Umbeluz river, irrigating also the valley of the same name as well as that of the Tembe.

Necessary Struggle

The presence of technicians busily engaged in their tasks was evident at both construction sites.

The two chiefs of state observed the effective cooperation between the defense forces and the contractors, inasmuch as these projects so important to the development of our country require protection against the designs of the imperialist forces which, employing armed bands, are trying to halt the process of development.

For this reason, in speeches delivered Saturday night at the official dinner, both President Aristides Pereira and his counterpart Samora Machel underlined the necessity for the strictest solidarity of all African nations with the struggle of the Front Line countries, particularly in our country and in the People's Republic of Angola, to defeat the maneuvers of the imperialists aimed at turning back the course of history.

In his speech the Cape Verde chief of state emphasized the need to frustrate the attempts of imperialism through armed bands in our country and in Angola that seek to regain positions lost with the independence of the two states. He added that no strategy can contain the people of South Africa and Nambia in their struggle for liberty, justice, and independence.

President Samora Machel said in his speech that "the Mozambican people will never bow to blackmail and war and will always carry with them the certainty of victory. The Angolan people reject the aggression perpetrated by puppet bands and by the regular army of South Africa."

"We believe it necessary to persist in a meaningful effort to unmask the forces in the international arena that seek to promote, encourage, and give credibility to puppets, armed bandits, and terrorists," the Mozambican chief of state added.

President Aristedes Pereira arrived at the capital of our country late Saturday morning on a working visit, which ended today, in the framework of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the Republic of Cade Verde and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Cape Verde chief of state was accompanied by the foreign minister, Silvino da Luz, in addition to other important individuals.

During his stay in our country, President Aristides Pereira held informal talks with the Mozambican chief of state on matters of mutual interest, especially with respect to southern Africa, among other international questions.

12942/7051
CSO: 3442/160

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TANZANIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Joint Mozambique-Tanzania Commission established Saturday a cooperation program in the fields of agriculture, industry, education, culture, health and information for the period 1986/87.

According to a joint communique issued in the Tanzanian capital at the end of the 11th Session of the Joint Commission, the parties signed a commercial protocol for the current year. The communique called for greater efforts to avoid problems in implementing the protocol.

The minister of health of Mozambique, Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, and the minister of industry and commerce of Tanzania, Basil Mramba, directed the work of the 11th Session of the Joint Commission.

The two countries agreed, during 1986, to exclude the so-called "traditional trade" of commodities, specifically coffee and cotton. It was decided that Tanzania would export to Mozambique other products such as domestic electrical and aluminum appliances.

The Joint Communique indicated that free trade in the region of Rovumba (RFTA) will be established beginning the first of next August. With respect to Lake Niassa, the communique added that navigational possibilities for the benefit of both countries will be studied.

The two parties reiterated their continuing support, moral and material, for the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa.

They condemned the aggression and destabilization instigated by South Africa against Mozambique and other neighboring independent states of the region and the oppression of the South African and Namibian people by Pretoria.

The 11th Session highlighted the achievements of the program during the 1985/86 period and pointed out that much still remains to be accomplished in bilateraral cooperation.

The next session will be held in the Mozambican capital on a date to be announced.

The Mozambican delegation visited the Urafik textile factories and the Keko pharmaceutical plant and the port of Dar-es-Salaam.

Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi met with Tanzanian Prime Minister Joseph Warioba, with whom he discussed bilateral relations.

During the meeting the Tanzanian chief of government emphasized the need for the two countries to establish mechanisms to guarantee the realization of the actions agreed upon.

Mocumbi is in Tanzania as chief of a delegation of experts who on Thursday and Friday will take part in the work of the Mixed Commission for Cooperation of the two countries.

Marioba also reportedly stated that the present spirit of cooperation and good relations between Mozambique and Tanzania should be strengthened for mutual benefit.

12942/7051
CSO: 3442/160

FRELIMO'S DEALINGS WITH OPPOSITION MOVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 11 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by L. Waldemar Matos: "FRELIMO: Inflating the Importance of Tame Opposition Parties Is Just a Maneuver to Gain Time and Fool Washington"]

[Text] FRELIMO continues its intensive diplomatic initiatives with a view to creating abroad an image of a divided opposition, considering the military reverses of recent weeks, due to the guerrilla offensive called "Lion 85/86" (with attacks near Maputo and on bases in Sofala and Zambezia).

Specifically, Maputo plans to start negotiating with opposition groups based abroad such as MONAMO, FUMO and FRESAMO and then to try again to approach the guerrilla movement itself. FRELIMO's plans include the integration of members of the three above-mentioned groups into its administration, as well as dissidents from the Resistance (or people expelled from the guerrilla movement) such as Artur Vilankulus, Gideon Mahluza and Khembo dos Santos. These ex-guerrillas, headed by Mahluza--who attained the post of chief of RENAMO's foreign affairs in 1982--would form a new group, the PADELIMO, in Kenya. Artur Vilankulus, expelled from RENAMO in 1983 for racism, met with Samora Machel himself in Washington last September, and is reported to have passed on information he received on the guerrillas on several occasions. Khembo dos Santos, who used to be in charge of intelligence for the resistance, is still in Kenya, as is Mahluza. It has been reported that these three have passed through Lisbon in recent months, getting into contact with Mozambican exiles. It is also known that Khembo dos Santos, in Nairobi, periodically receives from Lisbon information, originating from sources related to military intelligence, which is then sent to the SNASP, the Mozambican secret service. Most of this information relates to RENAMO activities in the Portuguese capital.

Some sources say that this process of enlisting these groups back into the FRELIMO should have come about in early 1986, but it seems to be a couple of months late. The guerrillas should also be contacted for negotiations, but it is thought that the meetings with the RENAMO will be spiked by Maputo, under the allegation that the guerrillas "are but armed bandits, with whom it is impossible to reach an agreement."

As for the FUMO, founded by Dr Domingos Arouca in 1976, it has been practically disbanded, or limited to half a dozen individuals, after its head and founder left in 1981 and the direction passed to Joao Khan. The latter said recently

that he had decided to start to work for the United States soon, thus seemingly abandoning the United Democratic Front of Mozambique (FUMO). As for the FRESAMO, it is known to have carried out some propaganda activities in Portugal during the last few months among the Mozambican exile and refugee community. It is headed by ex-Resistance (1979) people such as Zeca Caliate, and says it understands the guerrilla movement but, like FELIMO, condemns it for having a "Portuguese component" neither nationalist nor Mozambican.

Other groups presenting themselves as opposition to the FRELIMO include the FIRM (Independent Front for the Reconstruction of Mozambique), based in Montijo, and also an English-speaking regional party from Cabo Delgado. The MONAMO, led by Maximo Dias, is the most important among all these external opposition groups, and the group which will receive the largest subsidies, mainly from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Libya. From 1980 to 1983, it berated the RENAMO, but since 1984, the MONAMO has been trying to get closer to the guerrillas, calling itself "their political structure." The following year, however, Maximo Dias wrote Samora Machel (June 25, 1985) recognizing him as a leader to whom the utmost respect is due: "MONAMO also accepts the fact that Your Excellency has tried to arrange for political solutions to achieve national reconciliation, motivated by your patriotic spirit and in consideration of the suffering of the whole nation (...) MONAMO reiterates its trust in this patriotic and nationalistic spirit of Your Excellency, Mr President, the only one able to achieve a national and brotherly agreement among the sons of this people, dispensing with dangerous foreign military support and with further shedding of Mozambican blood."

The Libyan Connection

It is now known that MONAMO has an important role in Maputo's diplomatic maneuvers, intended to show the West--and Washington in particular--that there is still a lot to be done to achieve internal pacification and democracy. In its efforts to improve MONAMO's weak image and structure, FRELIMO is supposed to rely financially on help from Arab sources, mainly the Libyan state. MONANO had however denied publicly any and all contacts either with the Libyan or the Mozambican embassies in Lisbon. It is widely known, though, that in mid-1985, and soon after Lucas Pires' visit to Maputo, MONAMO asked for and got, through a highly placed member of CDS's National Council, a contact with Maputo's ambassador to Lisbon, to whom it has been passing information.

Back in 1980 MONAMO had already received a subsidy of $10,000 through Sweden. Maximo Dias supposedly did not know (?) then that the money originated from Mr Fernando Pinto, the number two man in SASP's department D-2, using the Swedes as a go-between. As for its alleged integration into Maputo's administrative organization, MONAMO denied it roundly, but it can now be stated that during a luncheon in a public place, on December 21, 1985, Maximo Dias let it be known that he had already received FRELIMO's invitation to join. Similarly the denials by Maximo Dias' group about alleged connections with Libya can be disregarded in view of concrete facts that surfaced: Maximo Dias and his assistant Faruk Ali Gadit were in Tripoli for a whole week last year, for the "September 6" festivities, heading a group from MONAMO.

MONAMO returned last November to the international capital of terrorism, again in a visit arranged by the Libya embassy in Lisbon. Maximo Dias and Faruk once again led the MONAMO delegation and were now promised $12 million in aid plus training facilities for some "fighters" still resisting in Setubal, including former elite troops from the colonial war.

One last point has been reported as relevant to us by pro-Resistance Mozambican refugee sources as "proof" of a MONAMO-FRELIMO connection: Dr Maximo Dias was president of GUMO--one of the small parties promptly outlawed by FRELIMO in 1974/75. Why was he able to stay free in Mozambique until 1978, and then calmly leave, whereas the vice president (Dr Joana Simeao) and other party officials were persecuted, emprisoned for life and shot? Maximo Dias is supposed to have left Mozambique for Portugal in 1978, where he would start MONAMO, with the sole result--allegedly--all through these years, of creating, as intended by FRELIMO all along, the image of a divided opposition.

As for MONAMO's "fighters," an initial group of around 20 is supposed to be leaving for Libya. It would not be surprising, according to some sources, if they were integrated into the same camps where some specimens of Portuguese-speaking terrorist groups, such as the self-styled "FP-April 25th" (April 25th Patriotic Forces), already are being trained, all as a further example of "cooperation with the new Portuguese-speaking African countries." The Tripoli-Maputo-Lisbon triangle seems to be completed once more.

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MACHEL'S ACCUSATIONS OF LISBON SUPPORT FOR RENAMO CRITICIZED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 86 p 26

[Editorial: "Exaggerated Acusations"]

[Text] During the II National Conference for Mozambican Youth, Samora Machel appealed for a struggle against the "imperialist forces" which, he accused, "have one of their bases in Lisbon." It is the second time in 3 months that the president of Mozambique has made such an accusation against Portugal.

The first, it will be remembered, was at the end of last year, during a political rally in Mocuba, a small town in central Mozambique, and the accusation considering the language used, had quite a negative impact in Lisbon. Machel stated on that occasion that Lisbon was "the capital of armed banditry." Although "armed bandits" is the officially adopted term and the accusation in question was made in the volatile atmosphere of a rally, it cannot be said that Machel's words were specially noted for their correctness and prudence.

Admittedly, adversaries of the Samora Machel regime, or elements related to RENAMO, are active in Lisbon. But everyone knows, too, that in a lawful democratic state like Portugal, it is very difficult to control or to suppress some of these groups. It is known that Portuguese authorities are on the alert and trying to neutralize any actions that might upset their relations with the African countries, specifically Angola and Mozambique, but cannot override the constitution and democratic laws. Can it be that, just because some communiques have been issued or some figures hostile to the Mozambican regime have passed through, Lisbon should be classified as the "capital of armed banditry"?

It is to be expected that Samora Machel and his government try, by every means at their disposal, to neutralize, on the international scene, the effects of their enemies' propaganda. There's nothing wrong with that, but this must be taken into consideration in a calm evaluation of the Mozambican president's disagreeable statements in their true light. At any rate, they seem to us to be excessive and unjust.

Now, speaking to his country's youth, the Mozambican president comes back to the same note. Could it be that the existence of the alleged RENAMO "spokesmen" in Lisbon is endangering Mozambique? Or couldn't the difficulties faced

by the Mozambican regime have their origins elsewhere? It is not for us to answer such questions. But we cannot help harboring serious doubts about Samora Machel's real aims.

In fact, it seems doubtful to us that, even if the Portuguese authorities had the legal means of silencing the so-called "spokesmen," of whom President Machel makes such an issue, it would mean the end of the political and militay difficulties now seen in Mozambique.

Of course we do not want to make any value judgments here or to pass judgment on intentions in the case of the statements made by the president of Mozambique. However, Samora Machel has good reason to believe in the friendship of the Portuguese people and in Lisbon's desire to maintain the best possible relations with Maputo. Accusations like those made certainly do not help to clear a sometimes artificially charged atmosphere.

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CABO DELGADO PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES SECURITY ISSUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Rogerio Sitoe]

[Text] The Cabo Delgado Provincial Assembly has been in session in Pemba since Thursday morning to analyze, in particular, the political-military and economic situation of the province. The session, expected to last approximately 5 days, is being conducted by Gen Alberto Chipande, chairman of the assembly, and will also give special attention to studying the directives issued by the Central Committee Political Bureau and Council of Ministers, convened recently in the capital.

Detailed reports concerning the assessment of last year's political-military and socioeconomic situations were presented to the assembly on Thursday, emphasizing problems inherent in the agricultural sector and specifying financial questions raised by agricultural enterprises in particular. These reports urged assembly members and invited guests to give their attention to examining the drop in production rates, which will affect the public's supply of certain goods, thus obliging the province to apply for outside aid.

The report presented by the provincial director of agriculture, Cristiano Jose de Conceicao, a guest of the assembly, detailed the results of the 1985-86 agricultural year. According to data presented at that time, such results indicate a failure to meet the planned goals, mainly for corn, cotton-carroco, rice and mapira.

In addition, the provincial director of agriculture said that fuel supplies to production plants, which improved satisfactorily this year in comparison to last year, need better planning with the involvement of all structures concerned. Despite these problems, total financing of 297,368 meticals, of which 150,000 meticals have already been allocated, is guaranteed to government, cooperative and private companies.

Also presented on Thursday were reports concerning implementation of the first State Plan programs in the province, judicial activity and completion of district programs for the past year. Presentation of these reports continued into Friday. Group studies began on Saturday and continued into Sunday, occasionally interrupted by plenary sessions.

In the session marking the official opening of the proceedings, however, the leader of the province focused his lengthy speech on two problems affecting the province, specifically fishing, which is inadequate for supplying the population, and the judicial system with respect to legality and disputes among various police authorities.

In broaching this subject, General Chipande stated: "We find, moreover, that NAVIPESCA [Mozambique Fishing Enterprise] continues to increase its production of fishing boats. One aspect that should be given our attention in this regard is the fact that serious shortages of fish continue to occur in contrast to the number of fishing vessels in operation."

To illustrate this fact, Alberto Chipande noted that during the colonial era 10 motorized vessels, 8 of which operated off the Penba coast, were in operation in the province.

The leader of Cabo Delgado Province also said that presently there are 4,000 sailboats, as opposed to 1,000 during the colonial period, and 69 motorized vessels, as opposed to 10 during the colonial era. Of these 69 vessels, 36 operate in the Bay of Pemba. Alberto Chipande asked: "What happens to the fish that are caught and how is the supply of fuel allotted to fishing boat owners being used?" Another aspect given particular attention in General Chipande's address concerned the judicial system's organization, which took up about 15 minutes of his speech. Alberto Chipande is concerned, in his words, upon learning that the crackdown by the courts, which he had become accustomed to seeing and which was seen during the campaign launched in Penba, is seriously on the decline. As a result of these situations, Alberto Chipande said there are many government and party officials who, having misappropriated large amounts of money, have asked for pardons and have subsequently submitted applications for purchasing shops, bakeries, restaurants and agricultural units.

The provincial leader concluded: "The logical question to be asked is: where do these individuals find thousands of meticals to purchase these goods? Does this money come from their salaries? Let assembly members answer this."

Although the assembly was particularly concerned about the political-military and economic situation of the province, these two issues will likely be hotly debated now that they have been raised and because of the keen interest they aroused in the assembly.

The current situations of the various judicial structures will have to be analyzed. According to Alberto Chipande, on several occasions the courts have alleged that cases up for trial were poorly prepared by the PIC [Criminal Investigation Police]. The PIC in turn asserts that it was pressured by the police to arrest citizens hastily and the police accuse vigilance groups of making unfounded accusations. "Meanwhile, the citizen remains in jail, without being tried and without being sentenced, beyond the time limits allowed by law," Chipande stated.

According to its schedule, the Provincial Assembly will adjourn today in the city of Penba, capital of Cabo Delgado Province.

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FONDO SAYS SECURITY SITUATION IN INHAMBANE IMPROVING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Estacio Baptista]

[Text] The military commander of Inhambane Province, Maj Gen Dominos Fondo, described the present military and political situation of that province as one of notable progress in restoring peace and order. Domingos Fondo, who spoke with NOTICIAS, assessed the main political, military and social action taken in Inhambane and revealed that a "considerable improvement in efforts to eliminate armed robbery and to combat hunger and poverty" has been noted.

Inhambane's political-military situation in 1985 was characterized by the analysis, publication and implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

With the revitalization of government and party organs as its basis, an extensive mass process was begun to launch an offensive against armed robbers and to neutralize criminals attempting at all costs to destabilize the population through agitation and lying.

In his interview, Domingos Fondo said that special attention is being given to reorganizing FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces], with priority assigned to methods for combating armed robbery. Government and party brigades have therefore been established to carry out the various operations for increasing public awareness in districts in which defense of the country is most needed.

As a result of these operations, 98 armed robbers, 9 of whom are women, have appropriately been detained at the Rehabilitation Center in Chiduque.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo stated: "Despite the difficulties, throughout the province it has been possible to establish 718 community settlements thanks to the intensive work carried out by our forces in close coordination with the party, the government and the population in general. Armed robbers are desperate. In 1985, 10 robbers, with their respective weapons, and 2 without weapons surrendered to FAM. During the same period, we captured 8 armed and 15 unarmed robbers.

"The members of the population liberated in these combative actions by our forces are today living peacefully in the Rehabilitation Center, where they are allowed to receive visits by family members."

According to the military commander of Inhambane Province, during the past year FAM was successful in destroying 13 main camps of these factions, as well as 16 small temporary camps.

In order to restore peace and calm in the province, the villages savagely destroyed, as well as other existing projects for certain Inhambane districts, have been rebuilt and currently there are operations for allocating production factors for the recovery of agricultural production and distribution of clothing and foodstuffs.

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PHASE OF PEQUENOS LIBOMBOS DAM CONSTRUCTION CONCLUDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Atanasio Dimas]

[Text] One of the most important construction phases of the Pequenos Libombos Dam was completed yesterday morning with the diversion of the Umbeluzi River, which was forced to flow through the dam's floodgate, already in an advanced stage of construction. The "order" to divert the river was given by President Samora Machel at approximately 10:30 am. According to technicians assigned to the project, this diversion will not affect the capital's water supply since the operation has been designed so that, even with a slight drop in the river's volume for a few short minutes downstream from the dam, its flow will not be interrupted.

However, this operation does not mean that work on the Pequenos Libombos Dam is complete, for as Construction and Water Minister Julio Carrilho said, much remains to be done. The project is scheduled to be completed by December, according to technicians who confirmed Minister Julio Carrilho's statement that "we have to complete the project before the flood season."

President Samora Machel arrived at the Pequenos Libombos Dam shortly before 10:00 am. Already present were various guests, including Mozambican and foreign workers on the project, diplomats from countries involved in the project, and others.

The ceremony began with an explanation by the project's director, engineer Rogerio White, on the dam's viewing site. As the name itself indicates, the viewing site is the location from which a large part of the area occupied by the project can be seen, with the juncture between the dam and concrete floodgate structure directly facing the viewing site, located about 1 kilometer lower.

The viewing site is located on the right bank of the Umbeluzi River. Thus by standing on it, the river's course can be viewed for as far as the eye can see, as well as the imposing concrete floodgate structure at the same time.

Until yesterday, the Umbeluzi River passed to the right of the floodgate, between the floodgate and the extreme western part of the earthen dam on the

right bank. The river was diverted specifically to make it possible for this earthen dam to be extended to connect with the floodgate.

The floodgate has been equipped with three openings through which the river will flow for the time being, until construction of the earthen dam on either side of this structure has been completed.

Various technical resources were used to divert the river, including heavy trucks, earthmoving equipment and graders. After President Samora Machel gave the "order," a channel was opened that routed part of the river's flow from its former original course to the floodgate. This channel runs a distance of approximately 200 meters from the river's former course to the concrete structure. The channel was opened by earthmoving equipment at 10:30 am. and 4 minutes later the water had already reached the concrete structure. Stated more precisely, during this time the river followed two courses--one that it had already been following, which was not its natural course, since the river had already been diverted once when the project began, and another through the floodgate.

When the water began to flow from the detention basin and even before it rejoined the river 200 meters further, trucks loaded with stone and gravel began blocking up the river's former course while the water began descending through the floodgate. Thus since yesterday, approximately 5 cubic meters of water per second from the Umbeluzi River have been passing through the Pequenos Libombos Dam's floodgate. The next phase of the project will involve extending the earthen dams on the left and right sides of the concrete structure.

President Samora Machel, who was accompanied by Education Minister Graca Machel, Construction and Water Minister Julio Carrilho, Mineral Resources Minister Magid Osman, State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa, Maputo Provincial Governor Jose Moiane and Maputo Provincial Military Commander Salvador Mutumuque, expressed admiration for the entire project, commenting here and there about the significance of the undertaking.

He then made a lengthy tour of the installations, conversing with Mozambican and foreign workers assigned to the project.

The chief of state later took part in a celebration hosted by the project's director, which was attended by all Mozambican and foreign workers in addition to invited guests.

During his tour of the installations, President Samora Machel pointed out man's significant role in harnessing and making practical use of nature, noting that it was the strength of man's will that made it possible to divert the Umbeluzi River from its course for the benefit of mankind. He praised all of the project's workers, urging them to continue with the same self-denial and determination in constructing this important project.

Significant Social and Economic Impact

When completed, the Pequenos Libombos Dam will have a significant social and economic impact not only on the area in which it is located, but also on the city of Maputo.

The construction of this dam was decided by the Third FRELIMO Party Congress and was begun in 1983.

The city of Maputo is supplied with water from the Umbeluzi River. In recent decades, the city's water supply began to suffer as a result of urban growth, due to both the river's low volume of flow, mainly during the drought season, and to the features of the region itself.

The storage of water in the Pequenos Libombos Dam's reservoir will make it possible to regulate the river's volume of flow downstream from the structure, a necessary condition for increasing the present water supply of the city of Maputo.

Moreover, thousands of hectares of arable land, both downstream and upstream from the dam, will benefit from irrigation. Even at this stage, several agricultural enterprises are already operating in the area.

The dam will also make it possible to control the river's flooding, as in the case of one of its main tributaries, the Calichane River, located upstream from the dam.

Technical Features

The area of the dam's drainage basin is 5,700 square kilometers. The estimated maximum volume of flow will be 10,220 cubic meters per second.

In periods of drought, the river can have a volume of flow as low as 5 cubic meters per second. But during rainy periods, this volume of flow can amount to 4,200 cubic meters per second.

The reservoir's total capacity will be 400×10^6 cubic meters and useful capacity will be 350×10^6 cubic meters. The flooded area will be 38 square kilometers.

The project began with construction of the residential site in January 1983. The preliminary work of recruiting civil engineering contractors began in late February and the operations for initial diversion of the river began in April.

The first stage of diverting the river was completed on 9 May 1983, with excavation of the area for installation of the concrete structure having begun in the meantime.

The second stage of diverting the river took place yesterday.

The Concrete Dam

The Pequenos Libombos Dam is located on the Umbeluzi River, about 35 kilometers from the city of Maputo and slightly more than 5 kilometers from Boane in the district of Namaacha.

Utilization of the river involves a combined earthen and concrete dam with a maximum height of 46 meters above its foundation. For flood control, one main

floodgate for abnormal situations will be used. Two sluiceways will be installed along the walls separating the floodgate from the earthen dam for total drainage of the reservoir and removal of solid material accumulating next to the concrete structure. These sluiceways will also be used to regulate and eject from the river the water to be used for irrigating land downstream from the dam.

Water for water supplies will be collected and regulated using a selective intake, with retention at different levels, installed along the right wall and above the sluiceway.

In the present phase, there are three temporary openings in the concrete dam to permit passage of the river until the project is completed. These openings are located more or less at the river's present level, i.e., far below the sluices that will be used after the project is completed.

Main Participants

In addition to the Mozambican Government, through the National Directorate of Water Resources (Water Utilization Control Unit), the main participants in the construction of the Pequenos Libombos Dam are: civil engineering--Strade Coop Mozambico (Italy); provision and assembly of equipment--SOREFAME (Portugal); design--Hidroporjecto (Portugal); supervision and inspection--Coyne et Billier (France), Engerio (Brazil), OMAN (Portugal), with subcontracting of COTOP [Office of Technical Consultation for Public Works] (Mozambique); laboratories--Civil Engineering Laboratory of Mozambique, with support from the National Civil Engineering Laboratory of Lisbon (Portugal).

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FLIGHT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL, BLACK MARKET EXAMINED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 19 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] The exact amount of foreign currency fraudulently leaving the coffers of the Bank of Mozambique is, for the present, a well guarded secret, if, indeed, anyone knows the precise sum.

This week, the police arrested 20 persons, including 4 bank officials from the foreign sector. There is every indication that we are witnessing a network with international connections. From the communiques released to the public, one learns that the network has branches at least in South Africa and Portugal, in whose banks sums escaping the Mozambican coffers are reportedly deposited.

Judging from the statements made by the police, claimed to be based on the confessions of some persons in custody, the method consisted of issuing checks, bank drafts, and travelers' checks sold to private individuals, and later deposited outside the country.

According to the police account, an official admitted to having stolen three checks, the value of which enabled him to purchase two cars, a BMW and a Ford XR-3, from a middleman, who is also in jail. The police, in this case the SNASP [National People's Security Service], promised to reveal the entire proceedings as soon as they had concluded.

The demand for foreign currency is great among Mozambican citizens, but few can purchase it, owing to its high cost. Foreign currency is often the only means whereby the common citizen can procure enough to purchase items like delicacies, and necessary things, like soap, toothpaste, rice, a little meat, edible oil, etc.

In the specific instance of soap, it does not always show up in the national supply system and, when it does exist, it is obviously insufficient. For example, a family with from one to three persons is entitled to half a kilogram of soap per month; with one to six members, to 1 kilogram; and from six to nine, a kilogram and a half. A kilogram of soap costs 17.5 meticals on the legal market, and about 1,500 on the black market.

People are forced to resort to the parallel market, or else the free trade shops where prices are quoted in foreign currency, which either comes from relatives

working outside the country or is purchased on the black market at exorbitant prices. In the official exchange, a dollar costs 40 meticals (its purchase is forbidden to the ordinary citizen for everyday needs), and on the black market, it costs between 1,500 and 2,000 meticals.

How does an ordinary Mozambican, an honest family provider, procure half a dozen dollars or half a dozen rands? By resorting to complicated systems on the parallel market which swarms on a small scale everywhere, rounding many corners. A package of tobacco is bought for 85 meticals, and is sold for 300 or 400; a small bunch of firewood costs a few thousand; and a dress purchased either in a few scarce shops or outside costs the equivalent of 5,000 meticals, to be sold later for over 15,000.

To put it plainly, there are, consequently, two kinds of trade and two kinds of exchange in Mozambique: the official and the parallel. This is publicly condemned, but there is no visible alternate solution.

Up until the present, the only course of action proposed in clear, official terms to put an end to the black market is that of repression which, of itself, alone, is obviously inadequate for solving this problem in the country; because products of the most prime necessity are needed, and may be purchased in free trade shops with foreign currency.

In all areas, it is claimed that the solution lies in producing in large volumes, beginning with the products of prime necessity. And involved herein is the problem of the war, which has disorganized businesses and prevented the transportation facilities from circulating regularly in order to deliver supplies in all parts of the country.

2909
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MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA PROVINCE FACES FOOD, CLOTHING, FUEL SHORTAGES

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 20 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] The population of Niassa, the largest province in Mozambique, is facing a serious famine and nakedness crisis, with districts wherein people "are clothed" with tree bark. They eat without salt, for lack of this product, and the train which left Nampula bound for Lichanga on 26 March had not yet reached its destination as of Friday. Under normal circumstances, this trip does not take as long as 12 hours. By plane, it takes 45 minutes.

"Everything is lacking here," comment the residents of Lichinga, the capital city of Niassa.

The fuel shortage and the action being taken by RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] are the leading causes of the decline in agricultural production, which has affected the state, cooperative, and family sectors.

During 1983, in connection with the famous "Operation Production," wherein those considered unproductive (without the excuse of a regular job) were sent to the provinces, several thousand arrived in Lichinga without the proper organization. Many of them starved to death, others fled to Malawi, while some joined RENAMO. The RENAMO group which attacked a vehicle heading for Unango in 1984, killing its occupants, including eight cooperants from Communist Germany and five Mozambicans, consisted mainly of these unproductive persons who had arrived in connection with "Operation Production."

Niassa Is No Longer the Granary

One resident claimed: "Niassa is no longer the country's granary, as it was before." And he added: "Our province is undergoing some difficult times, and we don't know that will become of us during the coming months."

The city of Lichinga, which had normally been supplied by the family farms (small plots) is experiencing the greatest crisis ever this year; a crisis that is attributed primarily to the action of RENAMO which forced the people to abandon the land for cultivation between 1984 and 1985.

At the present time, there are sizable RENAMO infiltrations in the localities of Nzizi (in Muembe District), Muiteteri and Metarica (in Cuamba District), Maua,

and Mecanhelas. RENAMO virtually controls the locality of Muiteteri and is preventing normal traffic on the main routes. The communication between the districts is carried cut with military convoys.

On 8 April, a RENAMO group attacked the village of Nzizi, nearly 40 kilometers from Lichinga, burning a vehicle which belonged to the DIMAC (Construction Machinery Distributing) enterprise, and seizing some military equipment. A well-known resident of Majune District said that the RENAMO members are quite often seen on the farms.

Owing to the rebels' activity, combined with the fuel shortage, the Matala state enterprise, which tilled 1,000 hectares, cultivated only 200; and the Unango agricultural enterprise, which was also supposed to cultivate 1,000 hectares, was confined to 300; while the famous project involving the 400,000 hectares has not yet managed to exceed 400.

2909
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REPORTER ANALYZES SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGES SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 pp 46-R, 47-R, 48-R

[Article by Antonio Pacheco: "Mozambique: The Return of the 'Hard Ones'"]

[Text] Now that 11 years have elapsed since independence, Mozambique has an image abroad of a country that is politically isolated: a kind of wearing away, wherein nothing will change until the final collapse; something which is simultaneously true and false.

On the one hand, it is correct if we recall that certain areas of power, namely, the military "lobby," are still demanding silence concerning the war, as if the denial of the evidence would lead somewhere. It is also true, if we recall that there is no reflection upon the crisis, the war, or the future. But it is false to claim that there is no freedom to criticize; something which is, in fact, often inspired and encouraged by certain political agencies, but which has its leading center of concern in the university. This holds true of a seminar held during the second semester of 1985 on "Ideology and National Liberation," directed by Mario de Andrade and Aquino de Braganca, at which some questions were put forth regarding ethno-nationalism, the class origin of the liberation movement, and the role of the assimilated persons. It was apparently a meeting of academics, with the resumption of debates pertaining to the decade of the 1960's. But some of the questions raised were not associated with the past: FRELIMO went so far as to forbid its leaders to speak publicly about their ethnic roots or their itineraries based on consciousness of their ethnic background.

"(...) By denying the importance of the ethnic component (the aforementioned seminar concluded), our leaders are the perpetuators of the positions taken by certain colonialist theoreticians, who denied the hypothesis of African nationalism, based on the non-existence of nations in Africa." The timeliness of this statement is proven by the virtually daily progress of diversified and, at times, violent, methods of retrieving traditional values (of which RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] has taken advantage and which FRELIMO itself is beginning not to downgrade). And in this latter instance one need only note the recovery of the Gungunhana cult and, with it, the concern with establishing a more than fantastic genealogical bond between Samora Machel and the historic native ruler of Gaza.

A Deaf Ear

Moreover, in March 1985, a team consisting of a French sociologist working at the University of Maputo and a cooperant from the Ministry of Agriculture released a document based on research conducted in Nampula Province, in four communal villages of the Erati District, which brought to light one of the harshest judgments on the subject. There were two constant criticisms: of the violence used in the "village settlement" processes, and of the famine caused by the uncoordinated moving of thousands of peasants from their original territories. This report cited the burning of thatched huts and "acts of violence" on the part of militiamen and Army troops. It was not a secret document; it circulated, and copies could be purchased at the university. Examples of this kind have proliferated. Information and criticism have also reached the authorities through regular reports made by the Bishops Conference, as in the case of those on the Lichinga reeducation camps, or the violence in Quelimane and Nampula Provinces. And, despite the systematic disclaimers, national directors and technical cadres have also been voicing dissident opinions.

But, one wonders, to what extent are the authorities heedful of this criticism, and how is this reflected in terms of reforms?

In fact, the official discourse ignores it completely. One example: 4 months after the publication of the study on the Erati communal villages, the governor of Nampula, turning a "deaf ear," declared in an interview with Maputo's NOTICIAS that the village settlement project in the province was a success, and that he expected 70 percent of the region's rural population to be integrated into communal villages by the end of 1986....

'We'll Keep on Promising'

Last December, the 14th session of the People's Assembly voted on the General Planning and Budget bills for 1986, amid the shock caused by the state of economic collapse. The presentation of the bills made by the finance minister, Rui Baltazar, reflected a dreadful situation.

Rui Baltazar remarked: "In 1985, economic activity declined nearly 20 percent overall, in comparison with 1984," and the previous year's plan, the goal of which was to halt the declining trend in economic activity, was reflected in a non-fulfillment of approximately 23 percent. The budget anticipates revenue consisting of half a million contos less than the amount budgeted in 1985; a situation occurring for the first time since 1978. Another item of information: the revenue collected in 1985 was 3.5 million contos less than anticipated. Completing the picture: military expenditures account for 42 percent of the anticipated spending.

Meanwhile, the black market is expanding at an accelerated rate. The 3,000 meticals comprising the wage of an unskilled worker in Maputo are also the price of 1 kilogram of fish, or one chicken, on the parallel market.

As for foreign investment, it it still in short supply. The NOTICIAS supplement on the 1985 Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Fair included a

"cartoon" in which two foreign exhibitors had an exchange of words: "What is to be done? Last year, we promised to invest, and we didn't do so," says one of the characters. The second one replies: "It's simple, we'll keep on promising."

Essentially, it is not merely the security situation that is concerning investors. As the vice president of Gulf Oil commented, provided the terms are advantageous, it is always possible to guarantee fulfillment of the agreements that have been concluded, either with those holding power or the potential heirs who will overthrow them. However, there are several factors limiting investment.

"Ignorance, chauvinism, leftism, and corruption" were the sore spots cited by Samora Machel in this regard. However, there is more. For example, the lack of decision in terms of priorities; the coexistence of legislation in a contradictory direction; the continuation of a heavy, centralized state apparat, complemented by stifling parastate entities in the foreign trade area.

'Socialism Shelved'

But how can this "difficult situation" as Minister Rui Baltazar himself described it be "turned around"? For the present, the agreements signed at the end of 1984 with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been considered "vital" if not "inevitable steps," as Rui Baltazar explained at a meeting of cadres at which he attempted to clarify to an understandably amazed audience the political evolution toward new directions. FRELIMO, as well, has put "socialism on the shelf," determining different objectives and priorities.

In fact, it was not a matter of a current situation, but rather of a need to lend credibility and guarantees to the Mozambican financial institutions among Western banks. Otherwise, it would not be worthwhile talking about investments. Individuals associated with the Bank of Mozambique pointed out: "Not even the group of creditors, the so-called 'Paris group,' would agree to discuss the renegotiation of the foreign debt, unless we were willing to remain tied to the two international financial organizations."

Albeit step-by-step, the first measures of the IMF's prescription are being implemented. This holds true of the decontrol of prices of garden produce, cultivated fruit, onions, cassava, sweet potatoes, ears of corn, rabbit, ducks, and turkey. The measure went into effect in May, and immediately, there was nearly everything in the city of Maputo's markets. In comparison with the state supply stations with fixed prices but devoid of products, the "private" stalls offer a tempting feature: exorbitant prices. In any event, there can be no possible illusions. Although it may be introduced experimentally, the decontrol will spread to other sectors.

However, the results of the decontrol of prices for green vegetables have been discouraging. As Deputy Jorge Tembe stressed, in 1985 the population of Maputo "only tasted tomatoes, and only tasted cabbage, We see the markets filled with products, but the prices are so high (...) that nearly every day

we are observing tomatoes and cabbage spoiling, and thrown out in the garbage." There has been a rumor in Mozambique claiming that some private producers or middlemen withhold or destroy products as a means of guaranteeing high prices, often claiming attacks by the "armed bandits" (as RENAMO is termed in the official vocabulary).

Decontrol 'Forces'

Later, decontrol of prices forced the authorities to "update" the labor legislation, clearly defining "the rights and obligations of workers, as well as of employing entities." In any event, in the private sector foreign firms and solidarity organizations are operating as if there were no labor legislation in existence. Workers in most instances have no guarantee and accept indirect types of payment, such as the food ration, or facilities for purchases at Interfranca, the chain of free trade shops in which the products are purchased with dollars or "rands."

Mozambicans have in their hands right now a report from the World Bank containing a list of suggestions for measures to organize the economy on a sound footing. There is the example of the always postponed devaluation of the currency aimed at making the metical's exchange parity realistic. On the black market, the Portuguese escudo is purchased for 800 meticals (officially, it is quoted at 0.2531 meticals); and the dollar, which is officially worth 40 meticals, is in fact worth 40 times more).

The reprivatization of certain sectors of the manufacturing industry and the large state foreign trade intermediaries is another measure under way, or appearing on the horizon. Meanwhile, the authorities are resorting to very individual methods of leading toward reprivatization. "Offensive II" and "Offensive Strike Again" are some of the slogans used to refer to the new organizational political offensive. Machel is participating in this operation with particular intensity: factories are being visited, work methods are being criticized, dialogues are being held with business owners, public administrators, workers, and consumers. In the case of some state production units, certain workers are merely laid off and "channeled," for example, toward agricultural jobs. A considerable number of enterprises run by the state have been closed after these visits. Some small private firms have been praised, and supported. Essentially, party leaders are using traditional ways of acting to "break" what is bad. Scenarios are repeated; but now, the goals are different. An attempt is being made to create the conditions for internal mobilization that will make it possible to enact one of the principal measures suggested by the combination of IMF/WB: the accelerated reprivatization of the manufacturing industry sector.

Thwarted Hopes

However, despite the indications and signs of change, foreign investment has not responded positively. The large investments that were mentioned, in which

Mozambique had placed so much hope, have thus far been confined to contracts with American companies in the area of petroleum exploration, the interest expressed by the South African company, Rennies, in the area of ports and shipping, the Anglo-American project to recover the cashew nut factories in Angoche, and the agreement signed by Lonrho, creating Lonmoc.

In the other instances, the great proposals mentioned enthusiastically by the local press have been limited to projects with little credibility, if not adventurist ones. This holds true of certain Pakistani multinationals in the import-export area, or Portuguese business firms, Portuguese in name only, which propose to make progress in the civil construction area.

The Colonial Background and That of the Regime

Any impartial observer of the Mozambican situation, 11 years after the country's independence, would certainly not fail to emphasize the difficulties resulting from a complicated process of a movement from a colonial regime to the construction of a new society in which there has, specifically, been a transfer of powers without a suitable transition. But the burden of all this background is one thing, and the mistakes and liablities of the regime established in Maputo are something else. For example, in the agrarian matter.

"We persist in talking about a working class, and we relegate the majority of the people, the peasants, to a secondary position." Comments that have been reiterated since FRELIMO's Fourth Congress in 1983. But nothing has changed. After a recent visit to Mozambique, the French sociologist Claude Meillassoux, would conclude: "The behavior of the Mozambican leaders is the same as that of all bureaucrats, whether they are Socialists or colonial officials." The same methods and the same results: destruction of family production, regrouping of the population, and collective "machambas" (granges).

And the break with the peasantry, over 80 percent of the population (11 million inhabitants in all, distributed over 800,000 square kilometers) has been accompanied by cultural attacks and downgrading of traditional values. This situation, which the Mozambican president euphemistically terms the "obstruction in family production," is compounded by mistakes in organization, bureaucratic centralism, the break in the commercial systems and, to make things worse, the droughts and floods: in short, an exhausted country.

The Phenomenon of the War(s)

Hovering over this picture there is, meanwhile, the war, or rather, the wars.

The conflict has reached all 10 of the country's provinces, making any travel over 30 kilometers from the main urban centers impracticable. The methods vary: ranging from acts of mere looting or violence perpetrated upon the population to sabotaging guerrilla action or urban terrorism. In terms of sabotage, the targets are the economic projects, based on the following priorities: agricultural (particularly food-producing) complexes, economic

units generating foreign exchange (the Luabo sugar plant is still under the control of the RENAMO rebels), and economic units or infrastructures with regional cooperation (railroads, Cahora Bassa, and the pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe).

Nevertheless, there are but few people in Mozambique who are confident of a peace resulting exclusively from an agreement between the authorities and RENAMO. When I asked a Catholic official to give me a depiction of the military situation, I received this response: "There are the regular troops, the members of RENAMO, the dissidents from one or the other side, the militias armed by FRELIMO, the local groups, and the corruption used by all these forces to their own advantage." In fact, it is a bothersome situation, wherein one is not quite sure who the enemy is, who is conspiring, and not even the extent of the commitments among those bearing arms. There is, obviously, an opportunistic use of the war phenomenon.

Between the Church Bridges...

Of all the initiatives and good offices known, the intervention by the Catholic Church is what has been best geared to the type of situation being experienced in Mozambique. Opting to act in a timely manner in concrete areas wherein its prestige has not been challenged, it has managed to establish bridges and a certain amount of pacification. The notion of the complexity of the Mozambican conflict is also evident in its various appeals for peace. Moreover, the idea of dialogue is always complemented by phrases such as "African courses of action," and "in the light of African traditions," which are not in keeping with the simplification that would be represented by the distribution of power among rival factions.

...and the Military Coup Hypothesis

In any event, all the responses are, essentially, possible. Even the military coup is not a hypothesis rejected by the best placed observers. On the contrary, they argue, the shadow of the miliary is increasingly in evidence in the making of certain decisions and in the imposition of many others: note the refusal to intensify the military cooperation with Portugal, or the obstacles put up against coordination with the Army of Zimbabwe.

On the internal level, the capacity for the regime's openness has been considered discouraging: only the promise of general elections this year and the appointment, for their organizing commission, of Armando Panguene, regarded as a pragmatist, with prestige in the Armed Forces, and apparently a spokesman acceptable to certain RENAMO commanders.

Finally, some observers consider the return to Maputo of the Poliburo's politico-military "historical ones," such as Alberto Chipande, Marcelino dos Santos, Mario Machungo and Alberto Guebuza, who since the N'Komati Accords had been dispersed in the provinces or in lesser offices, as being significant. They have now been given responsibilities that have converted them into genuine

"controllers" of the economic and social activity. As a clear indication of the fact that "something has changed," there are even some who talk of a "constitutional coup d'etat"and the reinstatement of a certain amount of collegiality in the control of power among the various movements. In other words, with the failure of the pragmatic line inspired by Machel himself, leading to N'Komati and the agreements with Western financial institutions (which had Joaquim Chissano and Rui Baltazar as their preeminent figures) there would be a return to ground zero. To a certain extent, the resurrection of prominent figures who not long ago were severely criticized and ousted because of alleged responsibility for the failure of the Mozambican economy (in the case of Mario Machungo) or in situations marked by a lack of respect for legality (in the case of Guebuza), has not gone by unnoticed..

2909
CSO: 3442/208

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CARE DONATION--CARE has donated $100,000 to Tete Province. These funds will be used to purchase spare parts for trucks used to distribute goods to drought victims. In 1985, CARE provided Tete Province with a fleet of 23 Leyland trucks. These vehicles are used to transport goods from the provincial capital to drought-stricken districts. This year CARE has also donated two tanker trucks for transporting fuel. According to a CARE official, this international organization will be providing the province with foodstuffs for drought victims. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 86 p 3] 11915/13045

CSO: 3442/180

POLICE ACTION ON MEETINGS TERMED IMMINENT

Only Funerals, Church Services

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 2 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Rajah Munamava]

[Text]

THERE WAS A STRONG possibility of police action against any meetings which were held over the weekend. Interim Government Justice Minister, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, has warned that meetings may not be held unless they are funerals or bona fide church services.

He was approached in view of announcements of several meetings over the weekend despite the ban, and including an ecumenical service in Katutura on Sunday in commemoration of Cassinga Day. News of these meetings follows a two-week blanket ban on 'all gatherings' by the Cabinet of the interim government this week.

Mr Kozonguizi did not say why the ban had been imposed, although it was stated that the Cabinet had reason to believe such meetings 'would threaten public order'.

Already an HNP meeting last night was cancelled due to the ban, but the ecumenical service will go ahead in Katutura on Sunday, as well as a meeting of the Students Representative Council of the Academy on Sunday night.

Another meeting which was scheduled for Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Legal Aid and Community Advice Bureau, which was to be addressed by Ms Susan Vivier-Turck, has been cancelled, according to Mr Vekuii Rukoro.

Mr Kozonguizi emphasised the ban applied also to indoor meetings or house meetings, especially if they were political in nature.

A meeting in commemoration of May Day was also planned in the Anglican Church, Katutura, last night.

Overreaction Seen

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 2 May 86 p 9

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

THE INTERIM government, like most of its predecessors, in the jackboot tradition established by the South African Government, has a tendency to overreact. The ban on 'all meetings' in the magisterial district of Windhoek for a two-week period, is indicative of their paranoia about all opposition.

There is little doubt that the two-week ban on meetings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956, was aimed at defusing any meetings planned in commemoration of Cassinga Day, when on May 4 1978, the SADF bombed Swapo camps in Angola, killing hundreds of Namibian refugees.

But the ban also served to initiate unease in the ranks of the anti-interim government parties who assembled this week for a two-day conference to look at ways and means of increasing pressure for the implementation of the UN settlement plan. And while their meeting, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, was probably 'illegal' in terms of the ban which was imposed from midnight of Tuesday, went ahead, some of the delegates were considerably unnerved and were in favour of abandoning the gathering.

The fact that the Herstigte Nasionale Party meeting, scheduled for Thursday night, also could not take place, was complete coincidence, and the ban was aimed at 'left-wing' rather than 'right-wing' groups.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP A MEETING OF OPPOSITION

QUITE OBVIOUSLY the ban, imposed by the Cabinet of the interim government, and which apparently threw both Police and Government officials into a state of confusion, was aimed at destroying the Council of Churches-sponsored meeting.

There is little doubt that the six parties making up the MPC consider the gathering of their opposition as a 'threat', although, ironically, Health Minister Moses Katjiuongua was reported to have remarked that it could turn into '... another Multi Party Conference'!

Journalists who tried to establish whether or not the meeting of progressive groups would be broken up by Police, were not successful. The Police themselves did not know, and referred reporters to the Cabinet. Officials there were also not certain, but felt that it would be 'foolish' if the Cabinet were to move against the conference of anti-interim government parties.

SIMILAR BANNINGS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

IN THE PAST few years, the Riotous Assemblies Act has been conveniently invoked at this time of the year, to prevent public meetings on Cassinga Day from taking place.

All gatherings except 'bona fide church services' were declared illegal. Commemoration services nevertheless went ahead, under the auspices of the churches, in various parts of the country.

Some of those parties now making up the interim government, vigorously condemned the Cassinga Raid in 1978, heaping criticism on the SADF and South African Government. Now installed in the seats of power, they ban meetings in commemoration of an incident they themselves condemned, and an incident which claimed the lives of many Namibians.

ADDING TO THE PHALANX OF LAWS

ALREADY THE Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act of 1981 prevents the holding of public meetings by various organisations in Namibia, and the imposition of the Riotous Assemblies Act merely compounds the phalanx of laws already in existence.

The interim government Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said when approached about the CCN meeting, that it was his view the meeting was 'by invitation' and would therefore be allowed to continue, but the uncertainty created by the ban probably had already taken its toll on delegates by the time the news was received that they could go ahead.

Already delegates had wasted valuable time, when they should have been discussing ways and means to urge implementation of Resolution 435, arguing whether or not they should abandon the meeting.

COMMEMORATION SERVICES TO GO AHEAD?

THERE WAS LITTLE doubt that Cassinga Day commemoration services would go ahead over the weekend, and this is not surprising, since many people had lost family and friends in the 1978 SADF raid.

It is to be hoped that church meetings in commemoration of this event, will not be broken up by police, and at similar services in the past there have been no incidents which could be termed as a 'threat to law and order'.

One can also hardly see the need for a ban of two weeks on all gatherings. In the past a 48-hour ban was imposed, but it seems the interim government has increased this period, probably for 'reasons of state security'.

How can anyone dispute that the situation under the interim government is not going 'from bad to worse' in terms of repressive legislation?

/9317
CSO: 3400/1750

PROTEST FROM SECOND TIER ON PROCLAMATION AG 8

Windhoek THE ADVERTISER in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

NAMIBIA'S SECOND tier authorities had to agree to any replacement for Proclamation AG 8.

This decision was taken at a meeting of all Namibia's representative authorities in Windhoek yesterday.

"Proclamation AG 8 of 1980 may not be abolished before a replacement is agreed upon and implemented," a statement issued today by the Chairman of the Coloured Executive and chairman of yesterday's meeting, Mr Billy Philips, says.

"And, because it particularly affects second tier authorities...who are amongst the most important interest groups, they must be consulted on and agree to a replacement."

Rumblings about the Transitional Government "only being nominated, while we have support from our people", were frequently heard yesterday.

And there were indications there was strong resistance to second tier authorities being stripped of their powers.

Yesterday's meeting also decided to form a financial committee with one representative from each second tier authority.

The aim would be to investigate recommendations by the conference over a taxation system, with reference to personal, general sales and company tax.

The committee was given a mandate to arrange an appointment with Minister of Finance Dirk Mudge to discuss the formulate used to allocate funds to second tier authorities.

Representation would also be made over making additional funds available needed for specific projects.

All the representative authorities were present, with the chairman of the Owambo executive, Mr Peter Kalangula, jetting in from Ondangwa for the morning.

At the end of yesterday's deliberations, a relaxed SWA/NP leader Kosie Pretorius told The Advertiser he was satisfied.

Another delegate said Mr Kalangula, had made a significant contribution.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1750

DIE AFRIKANER REPORTS ON DISSENSIONS WITHIN NP

Fred du Plessis 'Deeply Involved'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Article: "Sanlam [South Africa National Life Assurance Company] Boss Involved in Leftist Disturbances in NP. Du Plessis a 'New Nat' "]

[Text] Dr. Fred du Plessis, chairman of Sanlam, is "very deeply involved" in leftist disturbances in the NP.

This is according to reliable political sources in Cape Town.

Du Plessis was also mentioned recently in newspaper reports as a member of the far-left group in the NP known as the "New Nat's."

The chairman of Sanlam achieved sudden political prominance recently when in his speech as president of the South Africa Foundation he made a plea for a "centristic coalition." This statement was in sharp contrast to a statement made shortly before by Du Plessis at a meeting of policy-holders in Sandton. At that time he said that businessmen must not try to force the government into a certain political direction but can only give advice behind the scenes.

Political circles point out that Du Plessis's "centristic coalition" refers to the center of the entire political spectrum in this country and not only to white politics. Thus the "centristic coalition" would actually have to be a leftist coalition.

In the past Du Plessis was viewed as a moderate conservative. In his speeches he has also criticized the government's dogmatic free-market approach and generally kept a low political profile.

In private conversations during the 1983 referendum campaign Du Plessis expressed his unhappiness about the behavior of senior Sanlam officials who spoke out publicly in favor of the new constitution.

Du Plessis's acceptance of the presidency of the leftist South Africa Foundation caused many eyebrows to go up last year. Over the years that body has acquired a reputation as a pressure group for liberal moneyed interests, although it claims to stay out of politics.

After Du Plessis became president it also came out that there had been contact between the Foundation's London representative David Willers and the ANC.

The leftist group of which Du Plessis is now a member is reported to consist of factions of the NP and PFP [Progressive Federal Party], the NRP [New Republic Party], and businessmen. This group, it is said, is going to found a new party before the end of next year if the government does not reach an agreement

with the blacks before then. They are said to be dissatisfied with the checkmated position the government finds itself in as regards negotiations with blacks--including the ANC.

The frustration of the NP's left wing is much increased by the failure of the government's National Statutory Council. Since State President P.W. Botha announced this body at the beginning of the current session of Parliament, not a single black leader has indicated his willingness to serve on it. That body is seen in leftist NP circles as the precursor of what Du Plessis now calls a "centristic coalition."

Last week reduced any hope that the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will serve in this body. Chief Buthelezi made a sharp attack on Botha before the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and criticized statements by Botha to an American newspaper. According to Chief Buthelezi Botha does not give him sufficient respect as a leader.

Last month Chief Buthelezi said that he will serve on the National Statutory Council only if the tricameral parliament is abolished, Nelson Mandela is released, and the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts are revoked. These demands agree broadly with what the "New Nat's" are said to believe.

It is expected that the leftist group will exert pressure to have these demands heeded. This pressure could reach its height at the time of the NP's federal congress, which is to be held in early August in Durban. If the party leadership does not act quickly enough for the "New Nat's" on that occasion, it could lead to a considerable increase in the tension within the NP.

Further on Dissensions

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Prog's Wooing Nat's"]

[Text] "Moderates" in the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] have begun to make cautious gestures toward far-leftists in the NP.

This is the latest development in the drama surrounding the deeper and deeper divisions within the NP. The far-left faction in the NP was put in the spotlight recently by some authoritative newspaper articles and since then has become the subject of constant discussion by politicians of all parties.

The PFP advances to NP leftists showed up in a speech given in the House of Assembly by the PFP member for Yeoville, Harry Schwarz, arguing for a middle group in politics. His speech was interpreted by observers as a gesture of encouragement to the roughly 30 members of the NP's far-left wing, also known as the "New Nat's." Schwarz spoke in almost exactly the same terms as the chairman of Sanlam [South Africa National Life Assurance Company], Dr. Fred Du Plessis, when he recently called for a "centristic coalition."

Schwarz later told a Johannesburg business newspaper that this middle group should be not only political but also economic. He has already discussed the philosophy of a "centristic economic democracy" with MP's outside the PFP, Schwarz told the newspaper.

The divisions within the NP are not even denied any more. Even two NP newspapers have confirmed the divisions in reports in recent weeks.

News of the fermentation within the NP has even reached Washington, where U.S. President Reagan mentioned it at a press conference. Reagan said that there are two factions within the NP. The one group wants to hold stubbornly to practices from out of the past. The other group, which includes P.W. Botha, wants changes and has already taken various steps--as many as they could, President Reagan said.

It is supposed that this information was passed to the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr. Chester Crocker, by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, and that Crocker in turn informed the U.S. President.

The continuing publicity accorded the divisions within the NP gives the impression that things are very much being planned behind the scenes. The divisions are clearly being brought to a head, in part as a result of pressure from leftist business circles.

12593
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SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS VIEWS ON CP, HNP UNITY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "No Instant Solution for Unity on the Right. Marais States His Position"; capitalized passages emphasized in original]

[Text] Unity between the HNP and the CP must come from working together and must not be approached in terms of instant solutions.

Jaap Marais, the leader of the HNP, has just reaffirmed that standpoint.

The HNP leader talked at length about unity on the right in a conversation with the new rightist journal of opinion QUO VADIS; he also answered a question on the subject during the meeting he recently addressed in the Johannesburg city hall.

QUO VADIS asked Marais whether he thinks that the HNP and the CP will ever join together. His answer was: "Of course. The policy differences are too great to bridge. I believe that we must seek as many opportunities as possible to work together. There is unfortunately also the human factor."

"I do not believe an instant solution is possible; the built-in differences are still too great for that. But the further we move away from the Vorster era, the more possible it becomes. In the end there will HAVE to be just one party."

The journal also asked for Marais's comments on claims that he and CP leader Dr. A.P. Treurnicht have been opposing each other since 1970 and will never work together. Marais replied that he never opposed Treurnicht on a personal basis, but rather on policy differences. "Another story going round is that the difference between us is over who will be the leader of that one conservative party. Leadership has never been a problem with me. As we work together more, the people will get to know their leaders for themselves and a future leader will make himself known."

In Johannesburg when Marais was asked about cooperation on the right, he replied that some parties--the NKP, the AOF [Action Own Future], and the CP--came into being after the foundation of the HNP in 1969. All these parties were founded because they would not agree to join the HNP. This resulted in built-in divisions within Afrikaner ranks. "Now that these divisions have been built in, people say--even some of those people who were part of this process--that we have to become one."

If there had been no differences between the parties, there would have been no reason for them to exist. The very existence of the various parties is thus the best evidence that there are differences and that those differences were so great that they would not agree to join together.

Marais repeated that he does not view the policy differences between the parties as impossible to overcome. However, over a long period people have fought against one another. That is why every possible opportunity to work together should be seized, in elections and demonstrations, for instance. In this way people from the parties will be brought together on a regular basis so that they will get to know and appreciate one another. This will lay the foundation for the parties to grow together naturally, which will result in a solid unity.

South African history proves that instant unity between parties has not been successful and has resulted in still greater divisions every time. "When you try too quickly to link people who are still not in tune with one another, you do them wrong."

Marais predicted that if a rightist grouping takes power in South Africa, it will be subject to very great domestic and foreign pressure. That makes it necessary to achieve the very highest degree of unanimity and harmony first. "If we think we can just force the parties together into new unity because we want it that way, regardless of the differences, we could create just such a unity as would crack under that pressure. That would be disastrous."

It is possible to achieve the same goal through working together as through unification, Marais explained. The election results in Potgietersrus, Soutpansberg, and Sasolburg are evidence of this. Too, General Smuts was defeated in 1948 not by a single party, but by cooperation between the NP and the Afrikaner Party.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MRS MANDELA THANKS USSR FOR 'BROTHERLY SOLIDARITY'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Apr 86 p 5

[Article: "The Soviet Union Is a True Friend--Winnie Mandela. 'South Africa Belongs to the Blacks' "]

[Text] She has been waiting for years to personally send her "militant salute" to the people of the Soviet Union and to thank them for their "brotherly solidarity."

That is what Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, recently told the Soviet news agency Tass. A translation was later published by the British BBC radio.

Mandela recently returned to her house in Soweto after a court declared her restriction order invalid.

A Tass representative, Aleksandr Osipov, talked to Mandela on the telephone from Zimbabwe.

She said that she wanted to express all her thoughts and feelings right away, before the police broke off the conversation. The Soviet Union, she said, "is the light of all our hope and aspirations. We have learned constancy from the [one word missing in original] of the Soviet Union, ?which? [word missing in original] serves as an example of loyalty toward international obligations. In the Soviet Union true power for the people has been transformed from a dream into reality. The land of the Soviets is a true friend and ally of all oppressed peoples struggling against the dark reactionary powers in the world.

According to the Tass report Mandela then said that "South African patriots" whole-heartedly support the peaceful proposals of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

After Mandela recently returned to Soweto, she also granted a long conversation to the Johannesburg afternoon newspaper THE STAR. Like Bishop Desmond Tutu shortly before, she too made a strong plea for obligatory sanctions against South Africa. Total sanctions are necessary to save the lives that Ian Smith could have saved if "he had listened aboard HMS Tiger."

Whites invaded "our land" in 1652 and colonized the blacks, Mandela told the newspaper. Now the whites are turning around and saying: "If you take over, you will have to guarantee the rights of minorities." The lunacy of the whites!

"Their talk about reform is absolute rubbish; it is no longer the language we speak.

"Who are they (the whites) to prescribe how much power we, the majority in this country, will have? Who is this minority group of white settlers to talk about the amount of power?"

South Africa belongs to the blacks, Mandela told the newspaper. Those with black skins and black hands will determine how power is divided up and not the other way around.

The government never intended to release her husband and other prisoners, according to Mandela. They will be fetched from Pollsmoor Prison by the people themselves.

Blacks are bitter because they have no other choice, they are compelled to hate, she said.

12593
CSO: 3401/134

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN PRESIDENT'S FUNCTIONS EXAMINED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 May 86 pp 1-2

[Summary of Interview with President P.W. Botha by Alf Ries: "President's Post Might Be Adjusted]

[Text] The government is considering important changes in the post of the executive state president in order to lighten his tremendous burden.

This was apparent from a comprehensive interview which DIE BURGER held yesterday with the State President Mr P.W. Botha on the occasion of the anniversary of his 50th year in politics and public life.

In the interview President Botha looked back on his long career which took him from organizer of the National Party of Cape Province to the highest office in the country, but he also talked about current affairs of the National Party and South Africa.

As to his workload, President Botha did not specifically wish to go into the possibility of a vice state president being appointed, but he said that in the long run it would not be physically possible to continue as he is doing now.

Among the important standpoints offered by President Botha (the complete interview appears on page 13), are the following"

--Individuals in the ANC who are not communists and who renounce violence are welcome to return to South Africa in order to participate in constitutional discussions. No action will be taken against them.

--The federal congress of the National Party presents an important opportunity where future actions on ethnic relations and steps on the progress and stability of South Africa will be discussed.

--It is utter nonsense to accuse him and his government of treason and of selling out the whites.

Impoverished

--He is not aware of any groups in the National Party that want to push him into a certain direction, but there has never been a time in which matters were discussed more openly in the National Party than right now.

--The Constitution does not make provision for blacks in the cabinet, but he has no objection to deliberate in a meeting with decent and civilized black leaders.

--The struggle in South Africa is against radicalism--either from the left or the right--because that could ruin the country. A country must be built on balance, which cannot be sustained by leftists or rightists.

Among the high points of his career which he singled out were his entering the cabinet and the aid he was able to give to uplift the impoverished people in his old election district. The chasm in the ranks of the National Afrikaners was a big disappointment.

President Botha talked openly about the post of executive state president which he had to implement. An executive state president cannot exist without a power base, therefore he must fulfill a political role.

The pressure brought about by the unreasoned coupling of the functions of ceremonial state president and prime minister, is too much for one individual. In the long run it is physically impossible for him to continue as now. Technical changes in the post are being considered by the government.

Election

As to a general election, President Botha said amongst other things that people who talk about that so lightly should wait until he makes a decision on it.

"Perhaps the din is only the voices of people who whistle when they pass by a cemetery at night," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. BOTHA ON NATIONAL PARTY, POLITICAL SITUATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 May 86 p 13

[Interview with State President P.W. Botha by BURGER reporter Alf Ries: "1948 was a Turning Point--P.W. Botha"]

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today celebrates his 50th year in politics and public life. In this interview with Alf Ries, political reporter of DIE BURGER, President Botha talks about his career, the current political situation and the future.

The complete interview held yesterday by DIE BURGER with State President Mr P.W. Botha on the anniversary of his 50th year in politics and public life reads as follows:

Question: Your career in politics now spans a period of 50 years. If you were faced with that choice today, would you choose a political career again?

Answer: I have no reason to doubt the choice I made many years ago. I did it at the time because I believed that the people I am part of should be brought out of their weak position. I have witnessed the progress of the Afrikaner since the thirties. I think that the Afrikaner has made tremendous progress in all areas and has not only earned his position rightfully, but with it he has also taken new and greater responsibilities on his shoulders. Thus that was worthwhile in spite of the struggle and disappointments, and I would do it again.

Question: What would you single out as important high points and disappointments?

Answer: 1948 was a big experience for me, a turning point in the history of South Africa. To a lesser extent, but still important, was what I achieved in the George election district with the joint campaign we had there to give an impoverished part of our people new hope and created opportunities for their children.

Another high point was certainly the opportunity to start serving as a member of the Cabinet. The years I was involved with housing were especially pleasant years. You could clearly see your achievements, and you could help

thousands of people from all population groups improve their living conditions. It was one high point after another.

My year as minister of defense was one of the happiest in the past fifty years. The growth of the defense force, the development of South Africa's war materiel, and the special camaraderie I experienced within that organization were sources of great joy to me.

What happened afterward is history known to everybody. The first minister's office was not a high point initially--I should rather call it a low point. Some people predicted I wouldn't last more than a few months, but by God's grace, I lasted after all, and ultimately my being prime minister led to the current post I hold. Of course there were many disappointments on that road, but I have always started from the premise that disappointments must be overcome by seeing them as challenges.

"Let Someone Else Take Part in Freedom"

The break in the ranks of the National Afrikaners was a big disappointment to me. For I believe that if the Afrikaner, who does not know another fatherland, really wants to fulfill his task in this country, he should not do that with confusion in his ranks and with different voices. He should do it as a community which wants to practice leadership, build bridges and let other people take part in the freedom he has earned for himself.

On the whole, I would say that my disappointments were much fewer than my successes and high points. I am humbly grateful for that.

Question: Due to your long service, no one knows the National Party better than you. How has the NP [National Party] changed over the years and how do you see its role in the future?

Answer: The NP is more than a political party. It has proven since 1915 that it can overcome setbacks and propagate new messages; that it can adapt to world conditions, but that it always keeps in mind the security of Christian values and value systems in South Africa and that it always puts South Africa first.

It is not because its members are so unique that the party is more than a political party, but because the party responds to an objective: it satisfies prayers coming from many peoples' souls to make South Africa a country of hope.

"Printed Press Has a Task"

Question: Do you believe a role still exists for the printed press, especially the Afrikaans-national newspapers, in a period in which the electronic media are becoming more and more dominating, even to the extent of threatening the printed press?

Answer: I don't know enough about the press to talk about it as an authority. I did, however, have many years of experience as director of one of the

largest and most influential Afrikaans press companies which furnished an important contribution to the freedom struggle and to the Afrikaner in particular. Therefore I would say that the printed media have a role, but they should not see everything from the point of view of sensation and satisfaction of financial needs. They ought to see themselves as servants of a developing South Africa, and although they will be faced with those electronic media, I believe that the printed media also have a role and that they also radiate inspiration.

Question: The far-right accuses you of steering the NP in a new direction and of selling out the white man, while the left-radicals are dismissing your reform initiatives as being cosmetic in nature and too late. What is your point of view on that?

Answer: One should always take into account criticism which is based on facts, but I would say that to speak of treason is such utter nonsense that it should not even be answered. My government and I are standing in the firing line for South Africa. Every day we have to deal with the enemies of our country. Every day we have to defend South Africa and try to preserve its stability. If other people think I am doing wrong, then the responsibility rests with them to find acceptable alternatives. I am not aware of the existence of such alternatives, and obviously most reasonable Afrikaners don't know about them either.

"Radicalism Can Ruin the Country"

The struggle in South Africa is against radicalism. Radicalism can ruin the country, whether it comes from the right or the left, for there are no more intolerant people than those who advocate one form or another of radicalism. They can satisfy a small group of people, but a country cannot survive on radicalism. A country must be built on balance and it cannot veer either to the left or to the right.

Question: Lately propaganda has been made about the fact that no election will be held this year. One also claims that you do not have a mandate for the current initiatives of the government.

Answer: The constitution places the proclamation of an election in the hands of the state president. People who talk so lightly about elections, ought to wait until I have made my decision. We do have the right to continue governing according to the constitution, but you will remember that with the referendum there was also continuous clamor as to when the referendum would take place. When it was held, it was a landslide and we were supported with a majority of two thirds. Perhaps all the din is only the voices of people who whistle when they pass by a cemetery at night.

Question: In August the NP will hold a federal congress. What is the objective of the congress, and will you submit important policy matters to the congress?

Answer: From time to time we have to inform our party associates and party leaders and deliberate with them on matters which affect South Africa's

deepest interests. We will very certainly discuss with them future actions which affect ethnic relations, as well as steps which attempt to ensure progress and stability of South Africa. I see it as an important congress.

Question: What is your opinion on attempts from certain directions to dismiss Parliament as irrelevant? Do extra-parliamentary politics impose a danger on the parliamentary democracy?

Answer: Revolutionary elements try all over the world to break down structures of authority, and South Africa is no exception in that respect. I believe that South Africans generally have respect for democratic principles, and if you have respect for those, parliamentary structures and institutions are of importance. Democracy cannot function without them.

"Alternative is a Dictatorship"

Since the earliest times, South Africans have created and promoted parliamentary institutions. In our attempts to broaden the democracy, we will have to search for unique solutions to assure parliamentary structures and means for deliberation. Thus I cannot accept that Parliament is irrelevant, for the alternative to it is dictatorship, and South Africans won't be interested in power cliques from whatever side.

Question: It is reported that one wing in the NP is becoming impatient with the tempo of reform. Do you agree there is such a group and that there is greater fluidity in the NP than in the past?

Answer: No indeed. I have been a member of this party for many years already and I don't think there was ever a time that we talked more openly together than now. I am not aware of any groups which want to push me in a certain direction. I encourage frank discussions, and I don't think there is much time for such groups to come into being. Naturally there has to be an exchange of ideas in a party, and to get that there must also be differences of opinion. But my experience is that when the party gives its decision, teamwork is easily obtained.

I can understand that people like to divide the NP, for it is the only way to weaken the government of the country. When you have weakened the NP and the government, then what will come in its place? What is the alternative? It doesn't look very comforting to me when I consider the alternatives.

Question: Many people see the planned National Statutory Council as the most important instrument in solving the country's problems. How are your efforts progressing in this regard?

Answer: We will shortly submit legislation to officially initiate that council. I see that council not as a final result, but as an instrument for consultation and deliberation with the leaders of our various population groups. It is a constitutional means of giving shape to structures which are to follow later.

"Nothing Against Black Participation"

Question: Do you anticipate the possibility of Blacks in the cabinet?

Answer: The current constitution does not make provision for that, but I have no objection to sitting in a meeting in which one deliberates together with decent, civilized black leaders.

Question: Do you believe that the Commonwealth group which visited South Africa earlier this year can indeed play a key role in easing tensions, amongst others as intermediary between the government and organizations such as the ANC and PAC?

Answer: Our standpoint is that well-meaning groups or individuals abroad, who want to help promote peaceful coexistence in South Africa, are welcome. But we have always taken the position that foreign individuals and groups are not welcome if they interfere in our internal affairs in a prescriptive manner. If foreign groups and individuals want to help discourage perpetrators of violence in South Africa from conducting their futile struggle, they are also welcome. All the European statesmen know that, as well as the British prime minister and the American president.

Question: Are you opposed in principle to negotiations with the non-communist wing of the ANC?

Answer: I stated in parliament that I realize that the ANC consists of two groups--the Marxist group which currently dominates the ANC, but there might also be individuals or smaller groups that are not communist. For them the course is clear: reject violence, come and participate in the constitutional discussions, and no action will be taken against them. But there can be no discussion with perpetrators of violence and Marxists who want to overthrow this government and turn South Africa into a bloodbath. There is only one language they understand.

Question: What are your impressions of your visit to Swaziland and the conversations you had there with other Southern African leaders? Can new bridges be built between South Africa and Black Africa?

Answer: My visit to Swaziland was a success in more than one respect. The ties of good neighborliness between South Africa and Swaziland were reaffirmed and strengthened. The government and the people of Swaziland received us in a friendly manner. The discussions which took place at various levels with various leaders present there were successful. Of course I did not talk to everyone present there, because it was not possible, but I do think that what we did in the short time there was in South Africa's interest.

Question: It was your task to carry out the duties of an executive state president. Has that function now been well established, and do you anticipate changes in the future, for example on the role of the state president in party politics?

"State President Must Have Power Base"

Answer: I think no State President can exist without a power base. President Reagan experiences that in American politics, and in French politics that is experienced by President Mitterand. I would think that the State President should not get involved in the every-day jostling and maneuvering which take place in politics sometimes. If the State President is to be separated from a power base, we may as well return to the old system of a ceremonial state president and a prime minister. Then all those changes were made in vain.

There are certain technical improvements which can be made. The government is looking into those. I think the regular daily schedule of the state president is too heavy. If I didn't enjoy very good health, I would most likely not be able to continue with the daily work I experience now. The experience I'm gaining will be transferred to my colleagues, and it will be given attention in time.

Question: Would this include the possibility of a vice state president?

Answer: I don't want to discuss that now, but I will merely say that in the long run it is not physically possible to continue in this manner. At this moment the unreasoned coupling of two functions, namely that of state president and prime minister, without effecting changes, is too heavy for one individual. Everyone close to me recognizes that. There are various ways of lightening the task of the state president, so that he can move better and be more in touch with people with whom he must hold necessary discussions.

Question: You enjoy good health. Do you think it possible to continue the murderous pace of your post?

Answer: I have myself examined twice a year by a team of doctors because I start from the premise that only a man who is healthy can remain in this office. A sick man must not stay here. I am long past the age at which other people retire. I have nothing personal to gain by remaining here needlessly. And I won't stay either if I feel I'm not welcome or necessary.

Question: What is your message to those whites who are afraid for the future and for the youth of South Africa?

Answer: My message to the whites is that we have a calling in this country. Our calling is to not only preserve the foundations of the civilization we believe in, but also to expand and to follow the beautiful objectives written in the preamble of our constitution. Egoism and defeatism and exaggerated materialism will get us nowhere. Millions of people from other population groups look up to us for leadership and see our presence here as an assurance for stability. We must move forward in the spirit of the motto of our country, "Union is Strength."

To the young people who are looking for challenges--and if they are young, they will be looking for challenges--I want to say that no greater challenge can be found than in South Africa, but it will require courage and faith from all of us.

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NEW YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS BATTLE FOR MINDS OF YOUNG AFRIKANERS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 May 86 p 15

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

THE bitter broedertwis in Afrikanerdom has reached the school playground and the university campus where the fight is now on for the control of the minds of young Afrikaners.

The newly formed pro-reformist Jeugkrag organisation has taken the fight to school level as well as fighting campus right-wingers.

Right-wing students whose sympathies lie with the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB) support the Afrikaner Studentefront (ASF).

It is notable that their insignia has become the "odal" sign long favoured by some extreme right-wingers.

The ASF is led by Mr Gerdus Kruger who condemns the multiracial Jeugkrag and campaigns to keep Afrikaans universities white.

Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk (26) chairman of Jeugkrag, told The Sunday Star his organisation had Standard 9 and Matric members in addition to supporters on Afrikaans campuses.

Jeugkrag had support among non-student youth as well, he said. The age limit is 18 to 35.

Mr Van Schalkwyk, an MA student in political science at Rand Afrikaans University, said it was untrue to say Jeugkrag was simply a vehicle for the National Party.

Members of the Progressive Federal Party would feel at home although he drew the line at the United Democratic Front.

He said Jeugkrag was a few steps ahead of the NP and cited a few examples.

Firstly, Jeugkrag is multiracial.

Asked just how multiracial, Mr van Schalkwyk said 30 people of colour attended its formation and one was on the executive. He declined to reveal his identity to protect him from intimidation.

Second, Jeugkrag wants one central Parliament for all South Africans and, third, Jeugkrag is examining various apartheid laws such as those dealing with group areas, separate amenities and race classification. But the rhetoric seems to echo that of the NP. For example, Jeugkrag is prepared to talk to the ANC only if it renounces violence and cuts links with the SA Communist Party. This is in line with the Government.

Jeugkrag values highly its links with the Inkatha Youth Brigade although Mr Van Schalkwyk said his organisation wished to talk to other black groups as well.

Mr Van Schalkwyk said that in the past Afrikaans students had been uninformed and right-wingers such as the ASF had enjoyed a high profile. But Jeugkrag was now organising moderate students and this resulted in its victory over the ASF at a recent mass meeting at the University of Pretoria, the most right-wing campus in the country.

Some Afrikaans academics believe Jeugkrag has simply become the NP's student vehicle.

Ms Susan Booysen, a RAU political science lecturer who is leading a project to analyse student political trends at RAU, said Jeugkrag followed the NP closely.

She said that by declaring itself multiracial, Jeugkrag was motivated by its desire to improve contacts with Inkatha youth. She said it was unlikely that students of other races would join in any numbers.

Ms Booysen said Jeugkrag could not be compared to the leftwing Afrikaans student organisation Polstu which had a brief life in the early 1980s.

She said the unrest had turned some students to the right and others to the left. International pressure tended to drive students left. However, the NP still enjoyed about two-thirds of the support among RAU students.

Another academic who has done studies on student politics is Ms Amanda Gouws, political science lecturer at Stellenbosch who suggested the strongest influence on the ASF was the AWB.

She agreed Jeugkrag was an NP front and pointed out that a similar group had been formed at Stellenbosch — the Populére Studente Alliansie which was Stellenbosch's version of Jeugkrag.

The National Union of South African Students was recently prevented from forming a branch on the Stellenbosch campus. The End Conscription Campaign has formed a branch but she predicted it, too, would have to close.

The background to the present struggle between the ASF and Jeugkrag is the weak role which the established Afrikaner Studentebond (ASB) has played. It opted to become a cultural body in order to avoid the bitterness of Afrikaner politics.

As a result, political student bodies have been formed to fight these battles in the open.

Mr Van Schalkwyk, in addition to being chairman of Jeugkrag, is also president of the ASB.

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CSO: 3400/1758

SOUTH AFRICA

UCASA ISSUES STATEMENT ON REFORM POLICIES

MB152009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 15 May (SAPA)--The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), having considered the state president's reform policies announced in the past and recently, as well as observing international and local communities' responses to them, adopted certain resolutions at its national conference in Bloemfontein on 27 April.

UCASA said having considered these and at the same time desiring the expedition of peaceful negotiations for a quick settlement of the South African political impasse, it "regrettably noted with deep concern that the state president had preferred to accommodate the fears of the rightwing minority of his vernments voters by his hesitantly making piecemeal reform pronouncements."

UCASA said in a statement released to SAPA in Johannesburg today it therefore resolved as follows:

--Repealing of the Group Areas Act: That the government completely repeal the Group Areas Act together with the Land Act and all other supportive pieces of legislation which UCASA regard as the very corner stone of apartheid because it is naive to expect that a democracy based on race can ever lead to equality and justice.

--National Convention: That because the government's National Statutory Council has not been warmly received, the state president be urged to create a conducive climate for proper and representative negotiations to take place by unconditionally releasing all political prisoners and detainees, unbanning the ANC and other political organisations and extending a welcoming hand to all political exiles. Then to set up a national convention where every body without due regard to colour, sex, creed and political affiliation will participate freely to reach consensus on a political dispensation acceptable to all reasonable persons.

--Abolition of development boards: That the development boards, whose main function was to ensure that the movement of blacks is strictly controlled in the spirit of the influx control, be abolished.

--Amalgamation of black local authorities with other local authorities: That while UCASA has accepted to serve in the regional services councils for cost effective common sharing of essential services and other resources, and to benefit from the extra funds that will be generated by the regional services councils for the upgrading of the infrastructure in mainly the impoverished areas of UCASA's jurisdiction, UCASA continues with its struggle and negotiations for an ultimate amalgamation of all local authorities in each town into non-racial local governments which will be more effective and acceptable to all communities and also create a positive climate for the future of a one and united South Africa.

--Formation of a national multiracial political party: That the think tank of UCASA give serious consideration and carry out an in-depth investigation into the desirability, possibility and viability of a national multi-racial political party that could be formed to accommodate all the disenchanted, disgruntled, frustrated and angry racial groups which are alienated from existing political parties but which are determined to rally to the middle ground to establish a broad political base for the moderate and silent majority in the country.

--Expansion of boundaries of black areas: That following the government's announcement of urbanisation strategies, UCASA calls on the government to speedily transfer land in the areas of the black local authorities to them and assist in the quick acquisition of more land and extension of their boundaries without any stifling restrictions to promote growth and development.

--Amendment of laws, ordinances and by-laws relating to trading: That with the opening up of the central business districts to all population groups, and the government's aims to promote informal trading, the present session of parliament take all the necessary steps to ensure that the state, the provinces and white local authorities amend their respective laws, ordinances and by-laws to remove all racial and other restrictions to grant everybody the opportunity to freely participate in the business of their choice.

UCASA concluded in its statement that it would always welcome, however in certain cases cautiously, any reform measures that the government proposed to bring about with the proviso that the reform measures were genuine, that such measures were always formulated in consultation with all political and concerned groups in all communities and that the announced reform policies were speedily and swiftly implemented to make them effective and have the desired impact.

Furthermore, that the government be urged to always respond quickly to black demands before it was too late or only after there had been an outbreak of violence.

UCASA said its executive committee was further mandated to urgently seek an appointment with the state president to discuss and further motivate these resolutions.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NAFCOC HEAD ASKS FOREIGN FIRMS TO HELP BLACKS

MB150942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, 15 May (SAPA)--Instead of establishing new foundations it would be better for foreign firms to help black people through their own existing organisations, the president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (NAFCOC), Dr Sam Motsuenyane, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Dr Motsuenyane, who is also chairman of the African Back, was speaking to the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the needs and aspirations of black businessmen.

He said the time for foreign firms operating in this country to sit on the sidelines was over.

"You are expected to play some role to bring change."

But he had been surprised that the response of some foreign companies to this situation was to create trusts "instead of coming forward to fund existing organisations to engender development from among the black communities themselves."

Foreign firms should help black people to achieve certain things for themselves instead of creating paternalistic structures. Bodies such as NAFCOC welcomed assistance and advice.

Dr Motsuenyane said black people were "capitalists without capital."

There was a need for more black managers to be trained. "The managers of the future will have to be both black and white, with a preponderance of black."

He said one of the things on which a company would be judged in the future was whether it had fitted in with the apartheid structure or had worked for its elimination.

"Any company seen to be supporting the apartheid idea has no future in this country as far as black people are concerned."

He said black businessmen still had to contend with "a vast number of restrictive laws and cumbersome bureaucratic procedures."

Even when the laws had been repealed, it was still the same bureaucrats administering procedures.

"There are cases when it is the bureaucracy rather than the law itself which becomes an impediment."

He had discovered on a recent visit to West Germany that although there was less pressure to disinvest than in the United States, there was concern about whether German firms in South Africa were seen to be addressing the problem of apartheid.

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CSO: 3400/1737

PROFILE OF CP FOUNDER MEMBER, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 9-21 May 86 p 7

[Text]

SHE is a founder member of the Conservative Party, serving on its national executive, but she claims she is not a racist.

She does not believe that South Africa will wake up one morning with a black government. But at the same time, she does not want to live under President PW Botha's "dictatorship".

Mrs Gabriell Graser, 47, was born in Australia and came to South Africa in 1960, after marrying a South African in Canada. Five years later, she renounced her Australian birthright and took up South African citizenship.

Four years ago she was one of the founder members of the Conservative Party (CP) -- the all-white political party, viewed by most as racist, because of it's belief in strict apartheid policies.

She is also a member of the CP Transvaal executive and of the national executive.

"We are not racist. A racist is a person who believes that he is superior to other races.

"We don't believe in that," she says with conviction.

"We believe in political equality through separate development."

Unlike many "foreigners", she does not believe South Africa will one day have a black government.

"It won't happen," she says.

"There would be a terrible power struggle between the United Democratic Front and Inkatha."

And, as a mother with one son, she obviously doesn't want that to happen.

"This country has never tasted democracy and it shall never do so -- so long as people imagine that this country can be a happy, homogeneous society," says Mrs Graser.

"Each race must keep to itself politically. But must work together economically."

Strange as it may sound, Mrs Graser believes that should the CP take power in South Africa, the first thing they would consider doing is to nationalise all the mineral wealth of this country.

"There is no reason why the economy of this country should be controlled by four people.

"Namely Harry Oppenheimer, Anton Rupert, the two owners of Barlows and Sanlam," she charges.

"The natural wealth of this country belongs to its people, irrespective of race. They work for it and therefore must benefit from it."

According to her, the CP would also have to decentralise the economy from it's concentration around Johannesburg.

Mrs Graser claims categorically that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is fully controlled by the "Big Four".

"This country is run by monopoly capitalism. It is capitalism gone mad. It is communism because it is controlled by a few people.

"No wonder blacks reject it," she says with feeling.

"Harry Oppenheimer has got such a lot of money, he does not know what to do with it. Instead he is busy buying the country -- with the price of gold being so high," she adds.

She accuses Mr Ophenheimer, the former chairman of Anglo American, of stripping Namibia of its natural mineral wealth, so that when its people become independent, "they will have nothing to live on".

"And they are the big mouths about black's suffering," she says.

Although she is adamant that each race should keep to itself politically, she is convinced that all women of this contry should come together and fight "monstrous monopoly capitalism, which has caused too much misery".

"It is this type of capitalism which is responsible for the political unrest in the country, " she says.

"But for women to succeed in their fight against monopoly capitalism, they have to be themselves and not shadows of other people.

"They must not hang onto their men's jackets for political recognition," says Mrs Graser.

She makes it clear that she is neither for nor against any black political organisation, as she "does not belong to any of them".

But she does not think that she would be ruled by a black government in this country.

Would she mind speaking to Mrs Winnie Mandela, in her capacity as wife of national leader Nelson Mandela?

"I don't know her. And my comment would be very biased."

Mrs Graser refused to be photographed for this interview. She said she had received threatening phone calls.

In this she is not alone.

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CSO: 3400/1758

BRIEFS

RIGHT-WING GROUPS REFUSE INTERVIEWS--This week THE NEW NATION tried to speak to various conservative white leaders about their beliefs and current events in South Africa--but most of them refused to be interviewed. Eugene TerreBlanche, leader of the Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging, answered our request by saying: "I am not interested in an interview with your newspaper. Please, I don't hate you or your people. What I say and what I do is for me and my people alone. "You must use your newspaper to influence your people to behave in a civil manner. You must use it to stop them fighting one another. I am sorry, I cannot speak to you and thank you very much." When we tried to approach the Kappie Kommando's president, Mrs Marie van Zyl, a "Kommandant" Fisher replied that Mrs Van Zyl did not want to speak to THE NEW NATION. "She is a very Christian woman. She does not speak to non-Christians." Asked what made her think our reporter was not a Christian "Kommandant" Fisher said: "People like Bishop Tutu are not Christians." Told that it was not Bishop Desmond Tutu who wanted to interview her, she insisted strongly that Mrs van Zyl "would not speak to non-Christians." [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 9-21 May 86 p 7] /9317

PARAMILITARY SKILLS--A unique paramilitary unit providing technical skills and military training for under-qualified coloured men would be established in Kimberley next January, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan announced in Parliament yesterday. The first intake on January 1, 1987 would be of 200 men, but the second intake in 1988 would be much greater. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 May 86 p 4] /9317

NEW LINE FOR POLICE INFORMERS--The Tembisa Town Council has become the latest group to 'open the line' for new police informers. In its newsletter dated May 1986, the council urged Tembisa residents to inform the police about unrest related matters without any fear of victimisation. "The South African Police has introduced a system whereby a person can phone information to them and remain anonymous. The system was introduced because of fear of people being exposed after giving information to the police. "Now all you have to do is phone the given number and leave your message on the tape recording machine. There is thus no way that you could be identified," stated the newsletter which was distributed to the residents from the administration offices. When reporters dialed the numbers, the reply in both English and Afrikaans was: "This is the automatic answering service of the Security Branch. Please leave your message or information

when you hear the signal." The spokesperson for the Tembisa Town Council, W.A. Relihan said the article was placed in the newsletter "for the benefit" of the residents. "I am not aware that by doing so, the council is in fact recruiting informers," Mr Relihan told THE NEW NATION. East Rand police publicity officer Major C. Liebenberg confirmed that police are using such a tactic of getting information. Asked about the success of the new method, he could only say: "We are treating the calls as very confidential." [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 9-21 May 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/1758

SOUTH AFRICA

POLL FINDS URBAN WHITE SUPPORT FOR P.W. BOTHA

MB141649 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 May (SAPA)--Despite speculation that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, might step down sometime this year, a survey has shown two out of three white urban South Africans believe he should stay on.

The Gallup poll was conducted on 1000 white adults living in metropolitan areas by the Markinor research group. The survey found that 68 percent of those asked believe Mr Botha should stay on, compared with 28 percent who favor his resignation.

His strongest backing is among English speaking whites, among the more affluent and among older adults. A total of 70 percent of the English respondents believe he should stay on, compared with 66 percent of Afrikaners.

Support for Mr Botha increases from 67 percent for the lowest income group to 75 percent for those earning the most. And from 64 percent for those under age 24 to 73 percent for those over 50.

Women in the home (71 percent) are more strongly in favor of Mr Botha remaining than either men (68 percent) or working women (63 percent).

In Durban, 71 percent of the respondents supported Mr Botha. In the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area the percentage was 70 while 64 percent of Cape Town residents agree. Port Elizabeth residents and those in East London were fairly evenly divided at 56 percent in favor of his staying on.

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CSO: 3400/1707

SOUTH AFRICA

ECC SPOKESMAN REACTS TO MINISTER'S CRITICISM

MB150650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2107 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, 14 May (SAPA)--The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] believed the government was preparing to take harsher action against the organization but this would be a "very grave mistake," an ECC spokesman said in Cape Town tonight.

He was responding to a statement yesterday in the House of Representatives by the Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan, that South Africa could not allow organizations like the ECC to break down the country's ability to fight communism.

"Vicious attacks on the ECC will not remove the moral dilemma faced by thousands of young South Africans who are called on to fight in this army... We appeal to the government not to attack the ECC but rather to address the root causes," the spokesman said.

Gen Malan's statement came after "a concerted campaign to discredit the ECC," he said. The government had long used the strategy of linking any opposition to itself or its policies to "some real or imagined threat to the South African nation."

"Instead of creating bogies, the government should confront the serious and sincere reasons for the increased opposition to conscription.

It is the policy of using the army to put down internal opposition to apartheid that has fueled support for the campaign to end conscription.

The government would do better to search for political solutions which reach the heart of the problem than to launch attacks on an organization such as the ECC, which does no more than reflect the problem," the spokesman said.

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CSO: 3400/1707

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR PARTY, NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY HOLD CAUCUS

MB131626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, the Labor Party [LP] and the National People's Party [NP] held a joint caucus meeting in Cape Town today for the first time since the introduction of the tricameral parliament.

The leader of the LP, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, told our political staff after the meeting that the aim was to dismantle the tricameral system within the next 2 years. The Reverend Hendrickse made it clear that apartheid was the target of the caucus and everything was being done to remove the small differences between the two parties so that they could give combined attention to the main aim. He said that the extent of the decision making power of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates was always realized. The joint caucus was a step taken to stress this. The Reverend Hendrickse emphasized that the historical agreement did not only relate to his party and the NPP and that negotiations would be held with other parties as well including the National Party.

The leader to the NPP, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said in his reaction to the agreement that joint caucus decisions would hopefully carry more weight and have a greater impact if representatives have to be made.

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DURBAN NEWSPAPER REJECTS TUTU PRESS CRITICISM

MB131053 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0829 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Durban, 13 May (SAPA)--Bishop Desmond Tutu is a colorful and forceful speaker, and his challenging views of the shortcomings of the South African press delivered at the International Press Institute [IPI] conference in Vienna yesterday were no doubt accorded the attention and respect due to a Nobel Peace Prize winner and an Anglican archbishop-elect, the Durban-based NATAL MERCURY says in an editorial today.

His references to the "formidable handicaps," curbs and restrictions under which newspapers in this country labor covered ground that was familiar enough to his audience of international newsmen. But the real thrust of his attack was that "white" newspapers tended to identify their immediate interests with white interests and not with the long-term interests of the nation as a whole.

They had "by and large fallen down very badly in executing this very formidable communications exercise."

With facile ecclesiastical rhetoric that glosses over the hard commercial realities of running a free press in a free-enterprise society, Bishop Tutu depicts the South African press as having "sold its soul in exchange for immediate advantages, mainly financial ones," and being guilty of having "abandoned its birthright for a mess of pottage."

Other newspapers can speak for themselves, but for our part we utterly reject this charge, as well as the charge of having done "a grave disservice" by not helping readers to prepare for inevitable political and social change, the MERCURY says. Our record over the years amply bears that out.

In the bishop's idealistic world, newspapers, funded by inexhaustible supplies of money, would continue to publish what he thinks they ought to publish, regardless of losses. But life is not like that. Newspapers have to take account of the judgments of the market place, and those that do not go under, as the bishop well knows.

The rest of us try to soldier on as best we can while remaining true to the principles and traditions of our calling. For if you do not have a newspaper at all, then you are not in a position to influence anyone's opinion. You have also removed from the community an independent source of information and there are not too many of those left.

One wonders if Bishop Tutu knows what a free press is all about. He dismisses the fact that South Africa's newspapers are still incomparably freer than most others in Africa as "a deliberately cultivated aberration by the South African authorities."

The IPI delegates who heard him need look no further than the April issue of their own bulletin, IPI report, for a commentary on the dismal levels to which press freedom has sunk in much of Africa.

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CSO: 3400/1707

CAPE TIMES EDITOR DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRESS

MB141522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 14 May 86

[Article by Peter Wilson]

[Text] Vienna, 14 May (SAPA)--The editor of the CAPE TIMES, Mr Anthony Heard, has urged South African newspapers to appreciate and understand the attitudes and plight of blacks--or face eventual ruin.

He told the International Press Institute's annual conference here that black South Africans felt "locked out" from media attention, and he said the newspapers should note the remarks here on Monday by Bishop Desmond Tutu who said blacks felt their views were not represented in the white press.

"Established newspapers must go to great lengths, and at times take calculated chances to demonstrate that they appreciate and understand the plight of the masses in the country, otherwise they will be consistently rejected as house journals for the white establishment," he said.

"In the long run, that means their death, for the future of South Africa is going to be ultimately tied up with the growing clout, politically and economically, of the black masses."

Mr Heard, delivering a report on the state of the press in South Africa, said papers were addressing the crisis in a "not totally ineffectual way."

He detailed the problems reporters encountered in violent situations, and the difficulties editors faced under a deluge of regulations covering publication of unrest reports.

"But in the midst of the turmoil there is a magnificent core of journalists doing a magnificent job, of which the world and this conference should take note," he said.

Mr Heard told the conference, attended by 320 editors and media controllers from 50 countries, that he saw the role of the press as "the oil in the negotiating machinery for a new South Africa."

It could help both white and black, providing a bridge based on a readership which in many cases was half white and half black.

"Whether it will hang in there or will succumb to political or economic predations remains to be seen. Maybe one day its problems with black nationalism will be as great as current problems with Afrikaner nationalism, and previously with imperial power," he said.

"But, whatever one might think of that, there is certainly a job to be done."

Mr Heard was asked whether the stand taken by the CAPE TIMES had affected its advertising. He replied that it had not, and he knew of two contracts which had been transferred to the CAPE TIMES as a result of its publication of his interview with ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo.

"Many South African companies are aware of black buying power. If anything we gained slightly," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT ON UNREST DEATHS LEAKED TO PRESS

MB141457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, 14 May (SAPA)--University of Cape Town [UCT] and medical authorities have declined to comment "at this stage" on the "leaking" last week of a UCT researcher's findings that more than half the people killed by police in unrest in Cape Town last year were shot in the back.

According to a report in a weekly newspaper last week, the research was conducted by Dr Joe Duflou, a registrar at UCT's Department of Forensic Medicine. He collated results on 93 post mortems conducted on people shot dead by police, 87 of whom were killed during unrest incidents. More than half were shot in the back while 12 percent were shot in the side.

Commenting on the publication of the research, Professor Deon Knobel, chief specialist and head of UCT's Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, confirmed that Dr Duflou's paper had been discussed at an epidemiology workshop held at the University's medical school on 18 April.

"At the commencement of the meeting the head of the department of community health (which organized the workshop), Professor J. Klopper, announced that the meeting was closed and not open to the press.

"Publication of Dr Duflou's article, together with another by myself discussing firearm injuries and other violent deaths during civil unrest, which was also discussed at the meeting, is pending," said the professor. "I therefore do not wish to comment any further at this stage."

The two articles have been submitted for publication in the SA Medical Journal later in the year.

One source, who declined to be named, said at least two other articles "which put Dr Duflou's findings into context" were also discussed at the meeting, but only Dr Duflou's paper had been leaked to the press.

Dr Duflou has declined to discuss his research without permission as he is a public employee, but the details of his research as published at the weekend have been confirmed by other sources, it was reported.

His study found that almost 35 percent had been shot more than once and 6 percent were wounded 5 times or more. Most of the deaths were caused by shotgun fire.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said that all the deaths referred to by Dr Duflou were the subject of inquest proceedings and courts would have to make findings on the deaths.

"In a riot situation it is easy for people to sustain wounds in the back as more than one person may be firing at one time and if a person turns to run, although one policeman may stop firing the second may not. To be shot in the back in such a situation is not unusual," he said.

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COMMENTARY SAYS NEW PROVINCIAL SYSTEM 'STEP FORWARD'

MB1401017 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 14 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The plan announced this week for restructuring second tier government in South Africa has elicited widely diverse reactions. That is not surprising. The proposed new system differs in fundamental respects from the provincial councils which have operated in the country for three-quarters of a century, and which were themselves based on their colonial predecessors.

Such a change from long-established practices naturally creates uncertainty, even where it is accepted that the traditional system has outlived its time. No doubt the new provincial administration system will have its faults, which will emerge and be dealt with when it is in operation.

That is how any constitutional advance is tested and refined to meet the needs of the society for which it was devised. Presumably in this case also the end product will look rather different from the original design.

But critics should not lose sight of the wood for the trees: The provincial dispensation that comes into being on 1 July represents the first genuine attempt since 1910 to create second-level governmental authorities aimed at meeting the particular requirements of South Africa's diverse society.

As such it is another step forward in a constitutional program which has as its central purpose the replacement of imported political structures with others that are specifically designed to accommodate the realities and political aspirations of South Africans.

Like other evolving structures in the constitutional program, this development reflects the division between the own affairs of communities controlled by themselves and those matters of government that affect all (in which there must be joint decision-making). In fact, a process has been under way for some time to transfer the "own affairs" functions of provincial councils to the individual houses of parliament.

Similar functions in respect to black people outside the national states, now exercised by the Department of Constitutional Affairs, will in due course be transferred to black political decision-makers. What remains--the "general affairs" of provincial councils--will be the responsibility of the new authorities, whose members may be drawn from all communities.

It is important that the system should be flexible in accommodating regional and other differences. Provision is made, for example, for joint executive bodies like that envisaged for KwaZulu and Natal.

In some quarters there is concern about a weakening of democracy since the new bodies will be appointed by the state president instead of being elected.

But provincial councils have always been under the political control of the central government (they are at present dependent on it for 85 percent of their revenue), and the situation of their successors will be no different. Political power remains in the hands of a body composed of slected representatives. What does seem to be taking place is a shift towards the central government involving itself more directly in policy making at the second tier.

That is justified by the need to coordinate complex and wide-ranging constitutional changes, but in the long term the diverse interests of the South African population will dictate a return to devolution of real political power to the lowest possible levels of government.

The new provincial dispensation will prove itself in practice. At this stage the essential test is whether the design takes cognisance of the political claims of all South Africans.

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RAJBANSI SAYS SABC ARROGANT TOWARD INDIANS

MB121941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, 12 May (SAPA)--Senior SABC officials were arrogant and had treated the Indian community "like dirt", the chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said in the house today.

Speaking during the debate on the foreign affairs vote, he said SATV had played down his speech in the House of Assembly recently because "I am not white. Those who are arrogant in the SABC must be taken out and replaced by those who can move with the times."

All submissions for more time for Indian programs had fallen on deaf ears. If necessary, he would go to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, if the arrogance continued. "The SABC has treated us like dirt," he said.

At our national cultural celebrations they can't give us one minute.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills) said not enough had been done by SATV--a potent medium--to influence the thinking of fear-ridden whites.

Replying to the debate, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, said all complaints would be taken up by a high-level body of SABC officials.

He reminded members that, while the SABC board was sensitive to the needs of all communities, Indian members should remember that Indians comprised only four percent of the population.

There were 600,000 Portuguese, for example, who would also like more time on radio and TV, he said.

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URBAN FOUNDATION WELCOMES BLACK PROPERTY BILL

MB131531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1524 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 May (SAPA)--The Urban Foundation today welcomed the publication of the black communities development amendment bill as a "part of a package of changes long advocated by the foundation."

Mr Fred Stiglingh, executive director of the Urban Foundation, said in a press statement today: "This bill is the result of a long and arduous process of research and negotiation to achieve full property ownership rights for black South Africans.

"The amendment bill will facilitate a more active role by the private sector in the establishment and development of townships. While this will do much to stimulate the provision of housing by township developers, the home-building industry and employers, it is essential to again stress that further changes are urgently required before blacks can fully enjoy the practical advantages of full property rights as is the case with other South Africans.

Mr Stiglingh said urgent attention should be given to the provision of land and finance and "innovative housing methods" to stimulate a large scale creation of housing.

"Moreover, racial tags attached to the allocation of land conflict with the fundamental principles of the foundation, such as freedom of choice and free enterprise," he added. "A radical reconsideration of the group areas act and land act is therefore an urgent priority."

The bill together with the abolition of influx control and other bureaucratic procedures, which have "clogged" access to freehold in the past, would help to make property ownership for urban blacks more feasible, he said.

"While it would be unwise to overstate the impact of any single reform at this stage, the importance of the introduction of full private ownership of property for black people in urban areas cannot be over-emphasized.

"The bill represents part of the package of changes long advocated by the foundation. These changes, which include the abolition of influx control, the restoration of citizenship and a common identity document, are all components of a process of transformation of our society."

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BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP LIMITED TO WHITES—Our Pretoria staff reports that the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] in Africa has decided after a very long debate to uphold its Article III law which limits membership of the church to whites. At the meeting it was also decided to refer the article to the church's general commission for further study in order to reformulate it. After the decision had been announced, the chairman of the meeting, Professor Bart Oberholzer, said the meeting based its decision on the conviction that the Hervormde Kerk could best fulfill its vocation by limiting its membership to whites. He said the meeting was in favor of people of color being given assistance to form their own church. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 May 86 MB] /9738

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DU PLESSIS SAYS RECOVERY 'FAR WEAKER' THAN HOPED

MB151533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 15 May (SAPA)—Private industry "watchdogs" to monitor government spending will be appointed within the next few days. This was announced by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, in Port Elizabeth today.

He told the congress of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants at the University of Port Elizabeth that the government had for some time been monitoring productivity in the public service and could claim to have made "not insignificant" progress on this front.

He drew attention to the steps he had outlined in his budget speech that the current expenditure of government departments was to be critically evaluated by a special task group consisting of leaders from the private sector.

"The names of the group will be announced within days and I place a lot of faith in their ability to identify where savings can be made," the minister said.

Dealing with the general economic situation, Mr Du Plessis said data received by the government in recent weeks indicated that South Africa's economic upswing had so far been "far weaker" than had been hoped for at the time of the budget in March.

But since the budget there had been some welcome further developments such as the continued fall in the oil price without an accompanying fall in the gold price, the firmer trend of the rand and better prospects for agriculture.

"But domestically the imminent recovery has as yet not been particularly visible.

"I am certainly anxious that we should not do so crass a thing as to talk ourselves out of an incipient recovery. But it would be equally ill-advised for any of us to assume that the march measures were so perfectly tailored to our situation as to require no subsequent adjustments."

However, in assessing South Africa's present economic situation, account had to be taken of the fact that the stimulatory measures introduced in the budget had not yet had their effect on the economy.

These included the increase in public service salaries, the reduction in personal income taxes and the additional expenditure on unemployment, training and the upgrading of living conditions.

"The business world should still benefit from these measures and their stimulatory effects will still filter through the system and provide an additional modest stimulation."

The government was watching the situation closely and was prepared to consider further stimulatory measures, should this be judged necessary, Mr Du Plessis said.

Turning to the theme of the congress--productivity--he said managements had a key role to play in promoting this.

In any sound economic system a close relationship should exist between increases in personnel remuneration and the rate of growth in productivity.

Wage and salary increases had outstripped inflation by a bigger margin than productivity performance.

But, the minister added: "There may well be a socio-political rationale for less-privileged groups to be given increases in their remuneration that bear no relationship to their productivity, but the same argument can obviously not be applied to other spheres."

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BRIEFS

SHELL PLANS CONTINUED INVESTMENT--The Royal Dutch Shell Group of companies has reaffirmed its opposition to South Africa's internal policies, but believes its presence in South Africa is a positive influence for a peaceful transition to a society acceptable to all its citizens. In a statement released in Cape Town, Shell said it did not know whether such a peaceful transition was possible, but that it was worth trying for. The statement said the group's policies would be geared for strengthening its position in the energy business in South Africa. Shell said that, although the recent drastic fall in oil prices had demanded a reexamination of the group's investment programs for 1986, capital and exploration expenditures would still be around $8,000 million. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 May 86] /9604

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